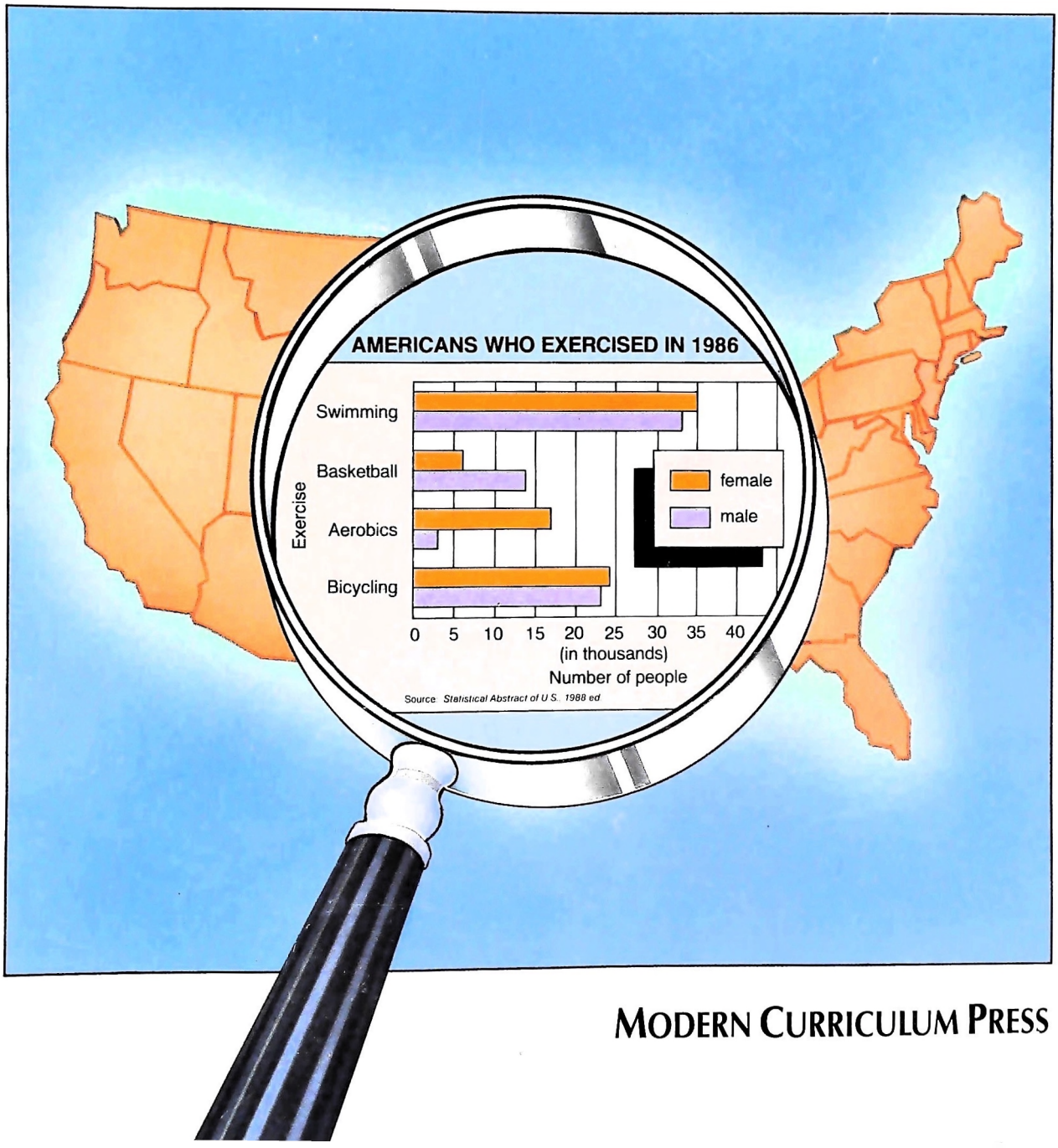
MAPS CHARTS GRAPHS

STATES AND REGIONS D



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MAPS CHARTS GRAPHS

States and Regions Level D

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MAPS CHARTS GRAPHS

States and Regions Level D

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Lesson 1

Picture This

Objectives: to find facts in a picture
to draw conclusions based upon facts in a picture

You can learn many things from a picture if you look at it carefully and notice every detail.

A **caption**, the words near a picture, also gives you information about the picture.

Study the picture and caption below and use them to answer the questions.

Morning Star and *Queen of the West* race up the Mississippi River in the late 1800's.

Circle the correct answer.

1. What kinds of boats are shown in the picture?
   a. American sailboats
   b. American steamboats
   c. British warboats
   d. British ocean liners

2. What time of day is this race taking place?
   a. morning
   b. afternoon
   c. night
   d. just after sunset

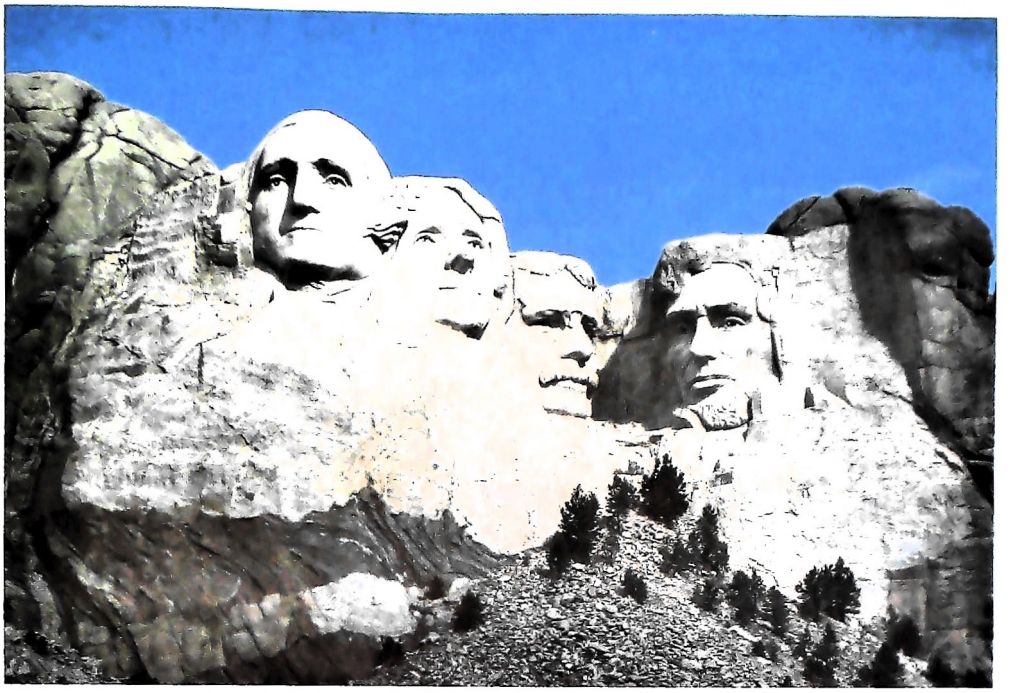
3. What are the people on the bank of the river doing?
   a. setting fire to one boat
   b. cheering the boats on
   c. trying to get the attention of the boats
   d. wanting to get aboard the boats

4. Which boat is ahead in this race?
   a. the boat to the left of center
   b. the boat in the center
   c. the boat to the right of center

5. What effect do you think boats like this had upon the river transportation of the time?
   a. They had no effect on the transport of the time.
   b. They discouraged travel and commerce.
   c. They encouraged travel and commerce.

6. What are the logs piled on the steamboats used for?
   a. to burn to make power for the wheel
   b. to use in ovens to prepare food for passengers
   c. to trade for other goods farther up river

Study the picture of the Mount Rushmore National Monument. This monument is found in the state of South Dakota.



The artist, Gutzon Borglum, supervised the blasting of 450,000 tons of granite to form the faces. Each face is about 60 feet from forehead to chin. Presidents shown from left to right are: G. Washington, T. Jefferson, T. Roosevelt and A. Lincoln.

Circle the correct answer.

7. How many presidents are shown in this sculpture?
   a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 2

8. Which president's face is the first on the left?
   a. Washington
   b. Jefferson
   c. Roosevelt
   d. Lincoln

9. What are the faces made of?
   a. chalk cliffs
   b. pine trees
   c. granite rock
   d. plaster

10. How long do you think it took to create this monument?
    a. a few days
    b. a few weeks
    c. a few years

11. About how long is each face, from forehead to chin?
    a. 10 feet
    b. 60 feet
    c. 40 feet
    d. 20 feet

12. Why do you think the artist chose these four men for the monument?
    a. Because they were all alive to serve as models.
    b. Because he felt they were all great presidents.
    c. Because he felt they had easy faces to carve.
    d. Because they all came from South Dakota.

Lesson 2

Maps and Pictures

Objective: to compare maps and pictures

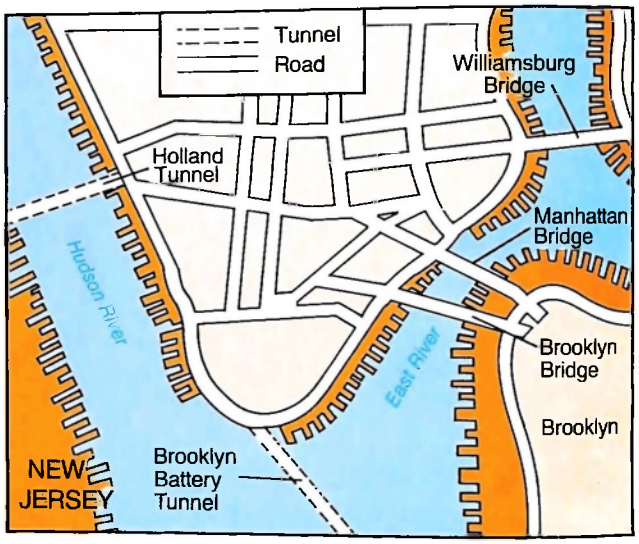
A person who draws maps is called a **cartographer.**

A cartographer uses **surveys** and **aerial photographs** to draw maps accurately. A survey is a careful measuring of the earth.

An aerial photograph is a picture taken from an airplane or **satellite**.
The map below shows an aerial photograph and map of part of New York City.

Manhattan Island, New York City

MANHATTAN ISLAND - SOUTH



Complete the following.

1. Circle each bridge you see on the map. How many bridges did you find? _____

2. Name the two rivers shown on the map.

   _____

   _____

3. Name one thing that you see on the map, but do not see on the photograph.

   _____

4. Name one thing that you see in the photograph, but do not see on the map.

   _____

5. Would you use a map or photograph to study the New York skyline?

   _____

6. Which one was created by a cartographer, the map or photograph?

   _____

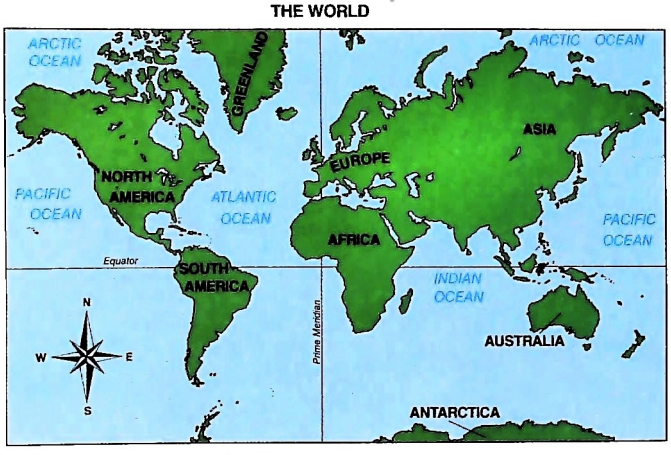
Maps and Globes

Objective: to compare a map and a globe

A **map** is a special kind of drawing of the earth. A map can show the streets of a small city or the cities in a large country. Cartographers try to make their maps as accurate as possible.

Drawing an accurate map of the earth is a challenge. The earth is round like an orange. To make a flat map of the round earth, map makers have to stretch some parts of the earth. Therefore, on some maps the oceans look larger than they really are. On others, places near the North Pole and the South Pole may look larger than they really are.

The only really accurate map of the earth is a globe. A **globe** is a model of the earth. Because it is round just as the earth is round, a globe shows what the earth really looks like. People need flat maps as well as globes. Each is useful in a different way. Look carefully at the globe and map below.



Complete the following.

1. Which one would be the best to see the earth easily with one glance?
   a. map b. globe

2. Which one shows what the earth looks like from space?
   a. map b. globe

3. Which one shows the true size of oceans more accurately?
   a. map b. globe

4. Which is the only accurate model of the earth?
   a. map b. globe

5. How does the size of the oceans change when they are drawn on a map?

   _____

   _____

6. What is one way that a globe and map are alike?

   _____

   _____

Cardinal Directions

Objectives: to name the cardinal directions
to use directions to find places on a map

Knowing directions can help you locate places on a map. The four main directions are **north, south, east** and **west**. These are called the **cardinal directions**.

North is always toward the North Pole. South is always toward the South Pole. North is always opposite south. If you are facing north, east is to the right of you. West is to your left. East is always opposite west.

A symbol that shows where north, south, east and west are on a map is called a **compass rose**. Sometimes a compass rose is shown by just an arrow pointing north, with the initial N. Both symbols help you find the four main directions on a map.

Look at the map of Scuffy Amusement Park. Find the compass rose. Use the map to answer the questions.

Scuffy Amusement Park

Complete the following.

1. What is located directly south of the First Aid Station?

   _____

2. What two rides are located farthest from the entrance?

   _____

   _____

3. If you were at Mister Twister and wanted a refreshment, what direction would you walk?
   a. north
   b. south
   c. east
   d. west

4. What ride is north of Mister Twister?
   a. Double Trouble
   b. Chase 'Em Cars
   c. Tumble Trampoline
   d. Super Ferris Wheel

5. There used to be a ride called Big Jump north of the Chase 'Em Cars. What is there now?
   a. Super Ferris Wheel
   b. Twirl Box
   c. Tumble Trampoline
   d. Refreshment Stand

6. What ride is west of the Chase 'Em Cars?
   a. Snow Ball
   b. First Aid Station
   c. Double Trouble
   d. Mister Twister

7. If you walked east from the Refreshment Stand, what would you find?
   a. Mister Twister
   b. Double Trouble
   c. Super Ferris Wheel
   d. Twirl Box

8. The Tumble Trampoline is south of which ride?
   a. Double Trouble
   b. Chase 'Em Cars
   c. Mister Twister
   d. Tumble Trampoline

9. Double Trouble is north of which ride?
   a. Mister Twister
   b. Snow Ball
   c. Tumble Trampoline
   d. Super Ferris Wheel

10. Which one of these is found near the Twirl Box?
    a. Refreshment Stand
    b. Super Ferris Wheel
    c. Mister Twister
    d. Snow Ball

11. Draw a line on the map by following these directions:
    1. Start at the Refreshment Stand and draw a line straight west to the first ride.
    2. Then draw a line straight north to the next ride.
    3. Next, draw a line from that ride straight north to the next ride you see. Circle that ride.

12. If you stand at the Double Trouble ride and face north, what do you see?
    a. Mister Twister
    b. Refreshment Stand
    c. the park entrance
    d. First Aid Station

Intermediate Directions

Objective: to find intermediate directions on a map or globe

North, south, east and west are not the only directions you can use to locate places on a map. There are also **intermediate directions** that fall between these cardinal directions. These intermediate directions are **northeast, southeast, southwest** and **northwest.**

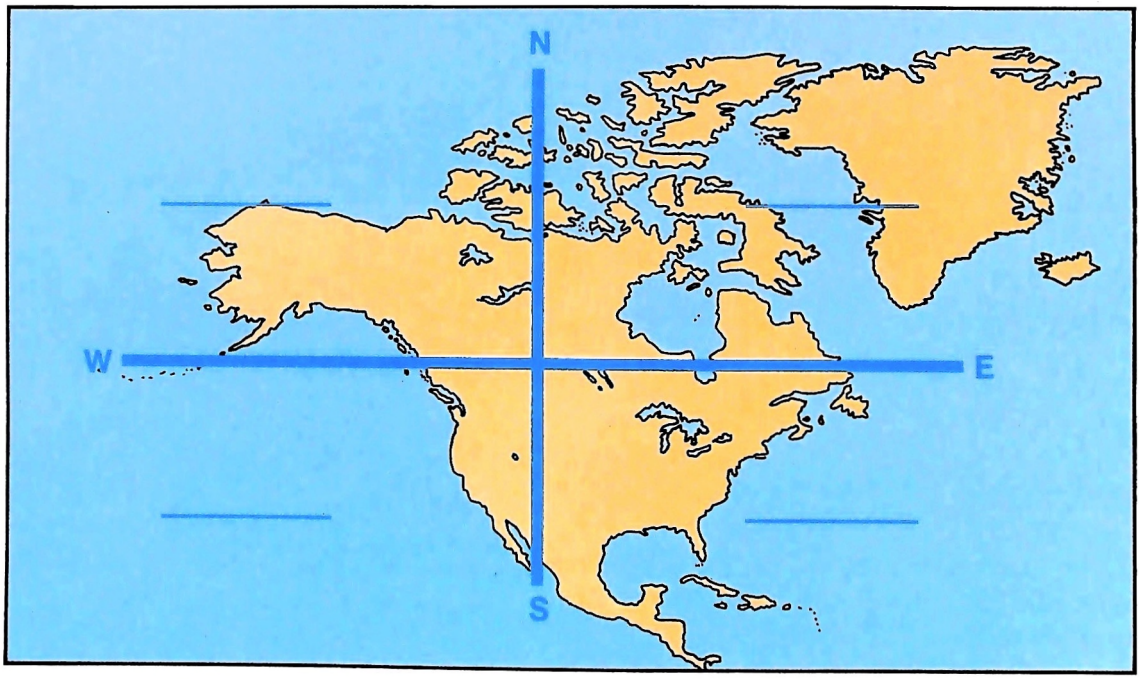
On a map, northeast falls between north and east. Southwest falls between south and west.

Cartographers often use letters to stand for these directions on a map.

Look at the map below. The cardinal directions are shown on the map. Fill in the missing letters for the intermediate directions.

north–N northeast–NE east–E
southeast–SE south–S southwest–SW
west–W northwest–NW

1.



Complete the following.

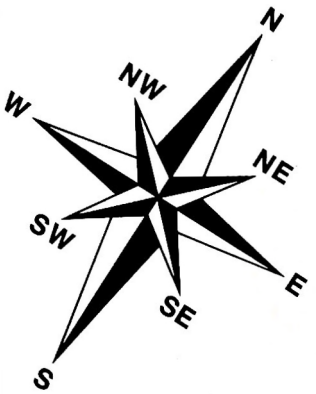
2. Draw a line from southwest to northeast on this map.

3. Make a circle in the south on the map.

4. Draw a red line from the east to the north on the map.

Having eight direction names gives us more ways of telling where things are on a map. The intermediate direction names help us be more specific.

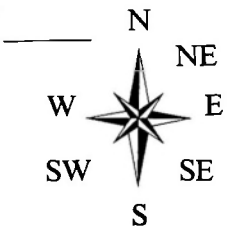
Intermediate directions are sometimes shown on a compass rose. The compass below shows you what you can expect to see on some maps or globes.



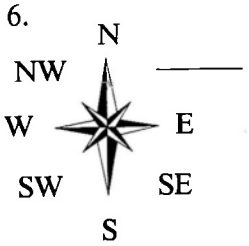
To find direction without a map, stand in the sunlight exactly at noon. Your shadow will point north. You can find the other directions once you know where north is.

Complete each unfinished compass below by filling in the missing direction letters.

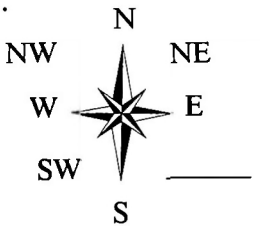
5.



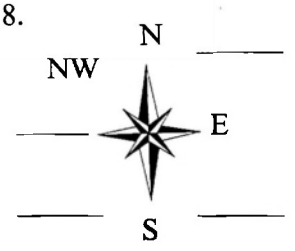
6.



7.



8.



Circle the correct answer.

9. The direction opposite northwest is ____.
   a. west
   b. southeast
   c. northeast
   d. south

10. The direction opposite southwest is ____.
    a. south
    b. north
    c. southeast
    d. northeast

11. What direction falls between north and west?
    a. south
    b. southeast
    c. northwest
    d. east

Locating New Places

Objective: to use direction to locate places

Using directions on a map or globe can help you quickly locate places anywhere in the world.

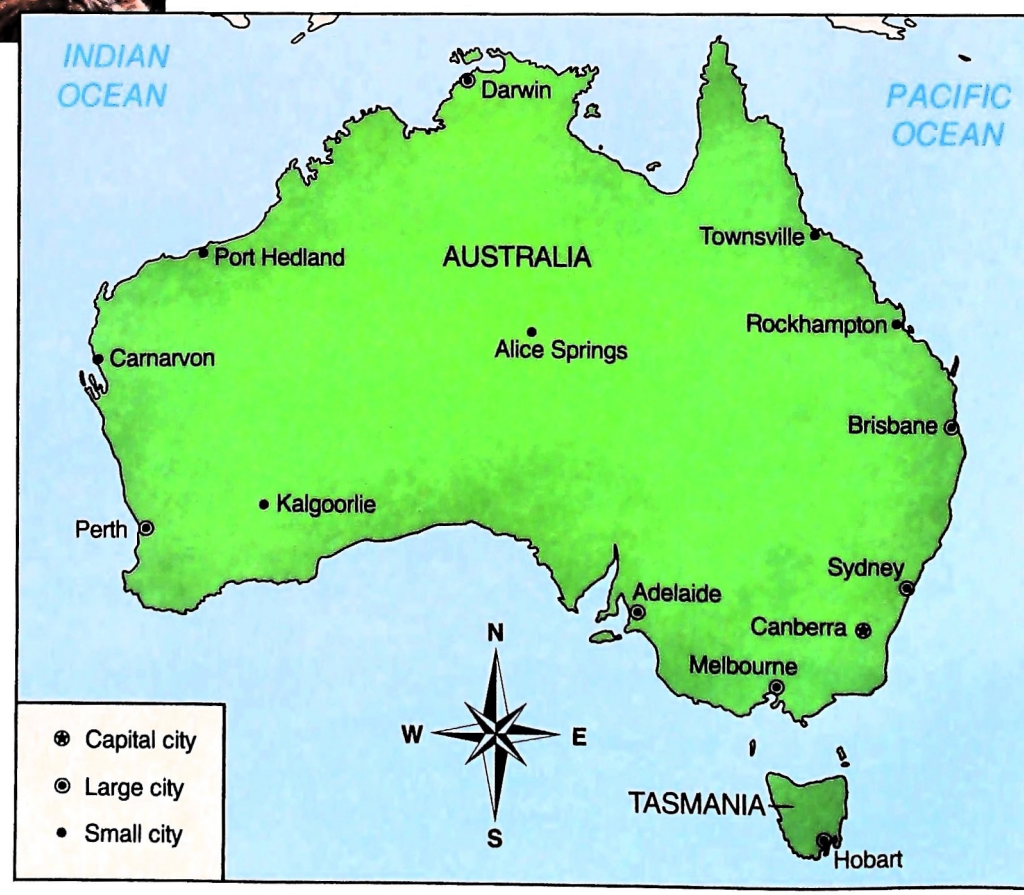
If you look at a world map or globe, you can usually find the United States easily. You know where it is located. You can find other places you don't know the location of by using directions.

For example, the country of Australia can be found southeast of the United States. Look on a world map or globe to find Australia.

The map below shows Australia and some of its major cities. Use it to answer the questions on the next page.

Koala bear

MAJOR CITIES IN AUSTRALIA



Circle the correct answer.

1. What lies west of Australia?
   a. Pacific Ocean
   b. Atlantic Ocean
   c. Indian Ocean

2. Which city lies the farthest north?
   a. Perth
   b. Sydney
   c. Rockhampton
   d. Darwin

3. What city lies southwest of Port Hedland?
   a. Darwin
   b. Carnarvon
   c. Brisbane
   d. Townsville

4. What city lies southeast of Adelaide?
   a. Melbourne
   b. Alice Springs
   c. Rockhampton
   d. Carnarvon

5. In what direction would you travel to go from Alice Springs to Townsville?
   a. northeast
   b. northwest
   c. southeast
   d. southwest

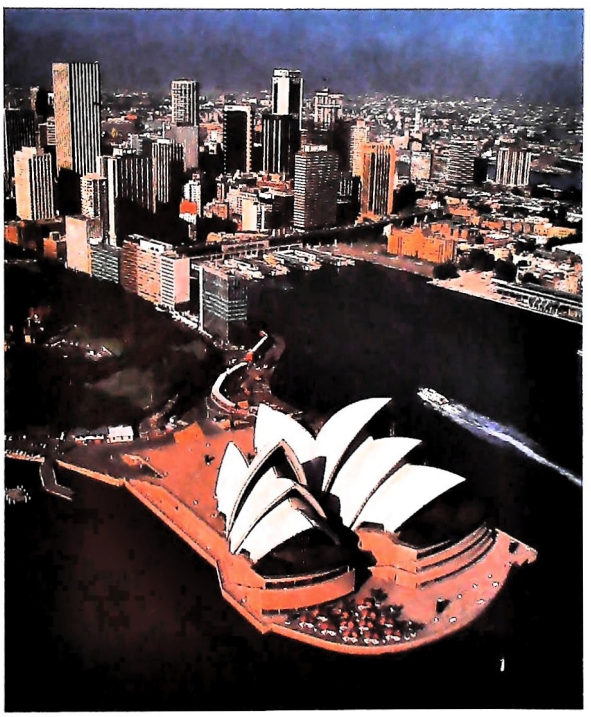
6. Which city lies farther east?
   a. Perth
   b. Kalgoorlie
   c. Sydney
   d. Alice Springs

7. In what direction would you travel from Canberra to Port Hedland?
   a. northeast
   b. northwest
   c. southeast
   d. southwest

8. In what direction would you travel from Melbourne to Tasmania?
   a. north
   b. northwest
   c. south
   d. southwest

9. What small city lies on the west coast of Australia?
   a. Alice Springs
   b. Perth
   c. Melbourne
   d. Carnarvon

10. The capital city lies southwest of what large city?
    a. Kalgoorlie
    b. Adelaide
    c. Sydney
    d. Rockhampton



Sydney, the largest city in Australia, lies on the country's southeast coast.

Lesson 7

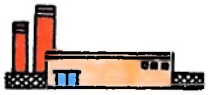
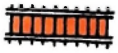
Using a Map Key

Objective: to use symbols on a map key

Map makers use symbols to show special things about the earth. A **symbol** is something that stands for something. Map symbols can stand for things in nature, such as rivers, lakes or mountains. They can also stand for things people have made, such as cities, buildings, bridges and railroads.

A **map key** shows the symbols used on a map, and what they mean. It is the key that unlocks the meaning of the map.

Below are some common symbols used on maps. Match the symbol to its correct meaning by writing the letter in the blank.

1. ____ 
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____
5. ____
6. ____
7. ____
8. ____
9. ____ 
10. ____

a. house

b. school

c. fire station

d. factory

e. shops

f. park

g. bridge

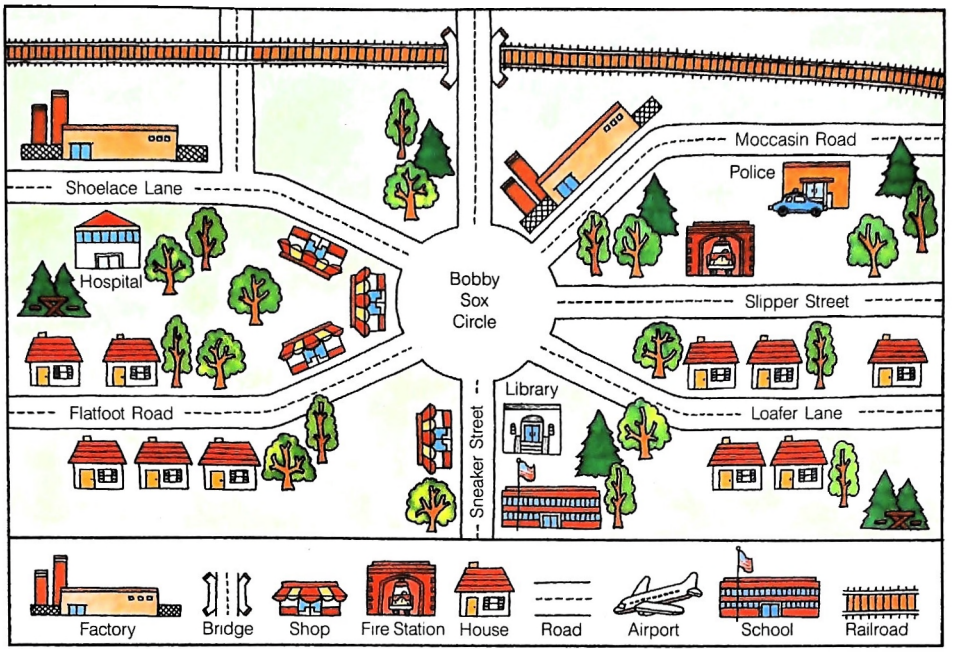
h. railroad

i. road

j. airport

Use the map of Shoetown to answer the questions.

Shoetown



Complete the following.

11. What runs across the north side of town?
    a. school
    b. fire station
    c. highway
    d. railroad tracks

12. On which street is the fire station located?
    a. Moccasin Road
    b. Flatfoot Road
    c. Shoelace Lane
    d. Slipper Street

13. How many factories does Shoetown have?
    a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

14. On which street is the school located?
    a. Sneaker Street
    b. Shoelace Lane
    c. Moccasin Road
    d. Flatfoot Road

15. How many shops are located in Shoetown?
    a. 1 b. 2 c. 4 d. 5

16. On which street is the hospital located?
    a. Slipper Street
    b. Shoelace Lane
    c. Flatfoot Road
    d. Sneaker Street

17. If you work at the factory on Shoelace Lane, and want to walk to the library after work, what is the shortest route?
    a. down Shoelace Lane to Bobby Sox Circle
    b. down Shoelace Lane, across Bobby Sox Circle, down Slipper Street
    c. down Sneaker Street
    d. down Shoelace Lane, across Bobby Sox Circle, down Sneaker Street

18. What is one thing that is shown on the key but is not on the map?
    a. airport c. school
    b. shop d. bridge

Lesson 8

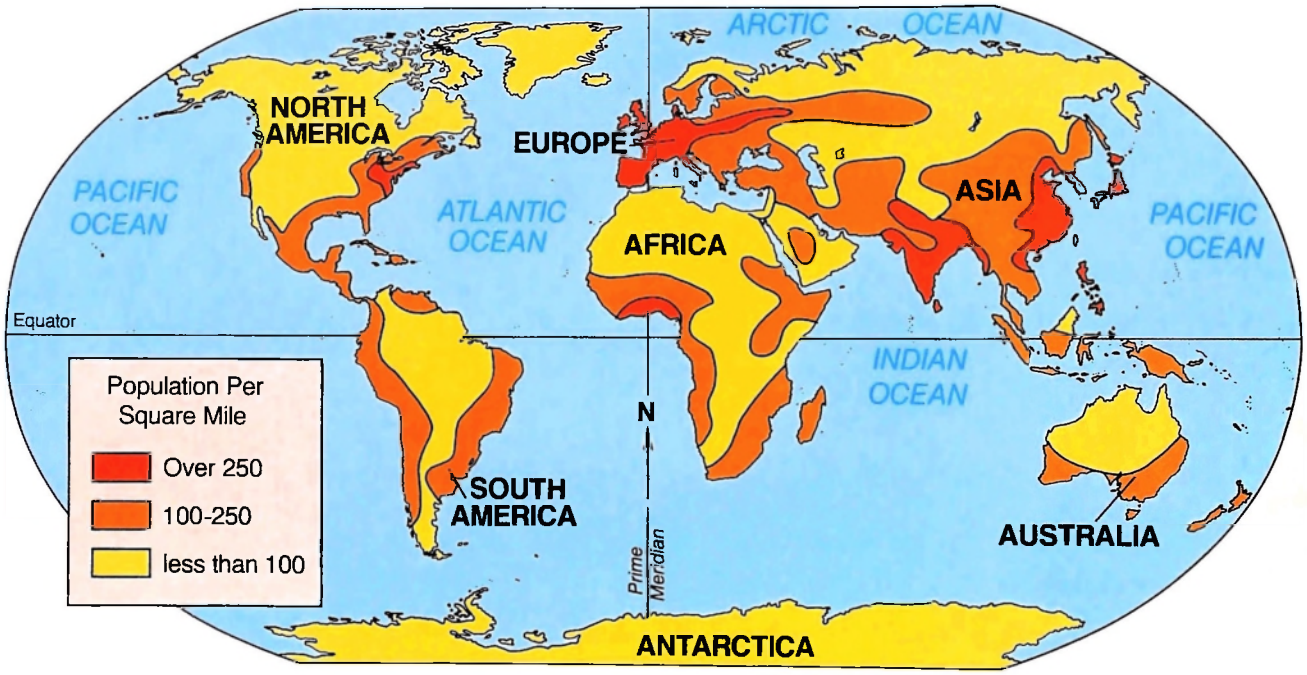
Color on a Map

Objectives: to find the meaning of color as a map symbol
to use pattern as a map symbol

Color can be used as a symbol on a map. Cartographers use color to stand for large areas of earth that have something in common. These areas are called **regions.**

The map below is a **population map**. Each color shows where different numbers of people live. The key explains the meaning of each color. Look at the population map and key carefully.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD



Circle the correct answer.

1. What color on the map shows the most crowded regions?
   a. yellow b. orange c. red

2. What color on the map shows areas with 100–250 people per square mile?
   a. yellow b. orange c. red

3. Which one of these has the most crowded land?
   a. Asia b. Africa c. Australia

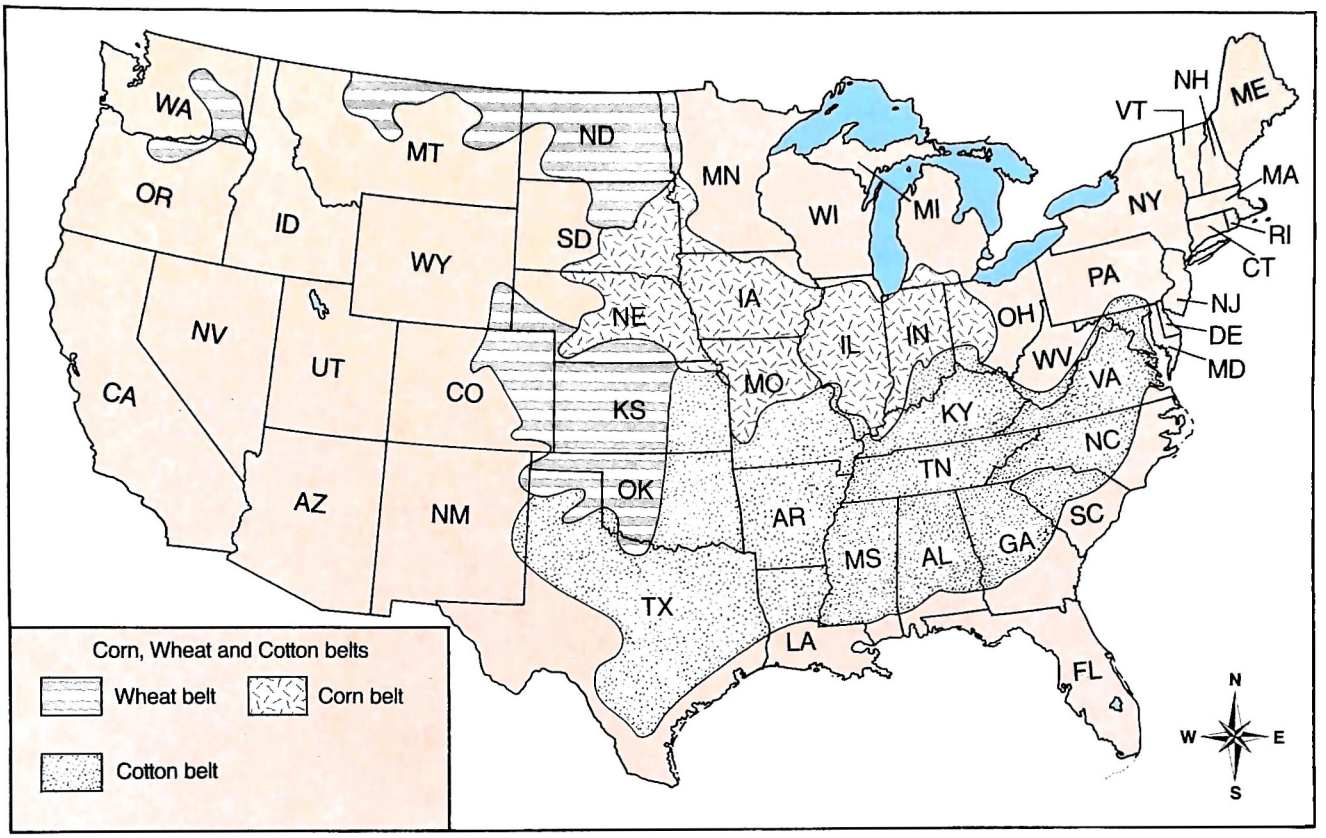
4. Which one of these is the least crowded?
   a. Asia b. N. America c. Antarctica

5. Do more people live north or south of the Equator?
   a. north b. south

6. In North America, most of the land is ____.
   a. very crowded
   b. crowded
   c. uncrowded

Some maps use patterns to show areas that have something in common. The map below shows where some crops are grown in the United States. The areas where these crops are grown are called **belts.** Look carefully at the map and map key.

U.S. CORN, WHEAT AND COTTON



Complete the following.

7. Which of these states are found within the cotton belt only?
   a. ND and SD
   b. AR and TN
   c. KS and OK
   d. KS and NE

8. Which one of these states grows both cotton and corn?
   a. MO
   b. ND
   c. TN
   d. GA

9. Is more wheat grown in the eastern or western United States?

   _____

10. Is more cotton grown in the northern or southern United States?

    _____

11. What crop belt separates the two areas that grow wheat?

    _____

12. What crop is grown farthest west?

    _____

Land and Water

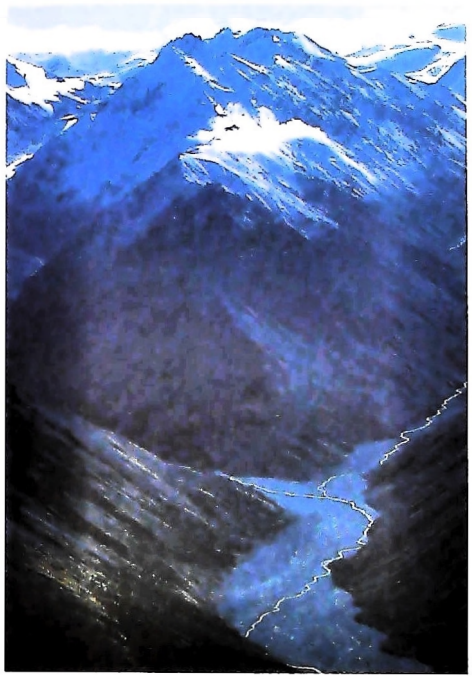
Objective: to find land and water features on a map

Maps that show special land and water features are called **landform maps**. These maps show **mountain peaks, hills** and the lowest land found between the mountains, called **valleys**. Landform maps can also show high flat lands called **plateaus**, and low wide flat lands called **plains.**

On many maps you can see land that is surrounded on three sides by water. This land is a **peninsula.** Land that is completely surrounded by water is called an **island**.

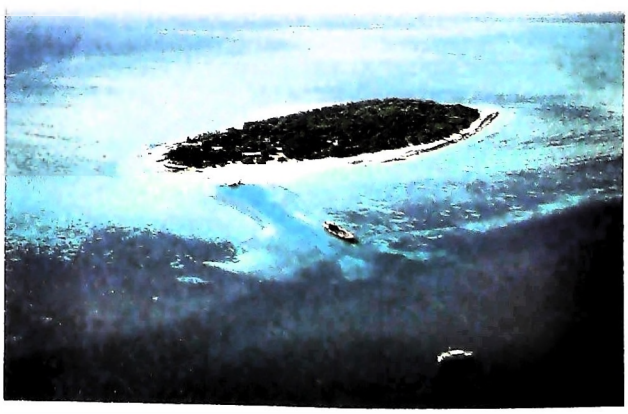
Each photograph shows one of these land features. Write the correct feature below each photograph.

mountain peak
hills
valley
plateau
plains
island
peninsula



2. _____

1. _____

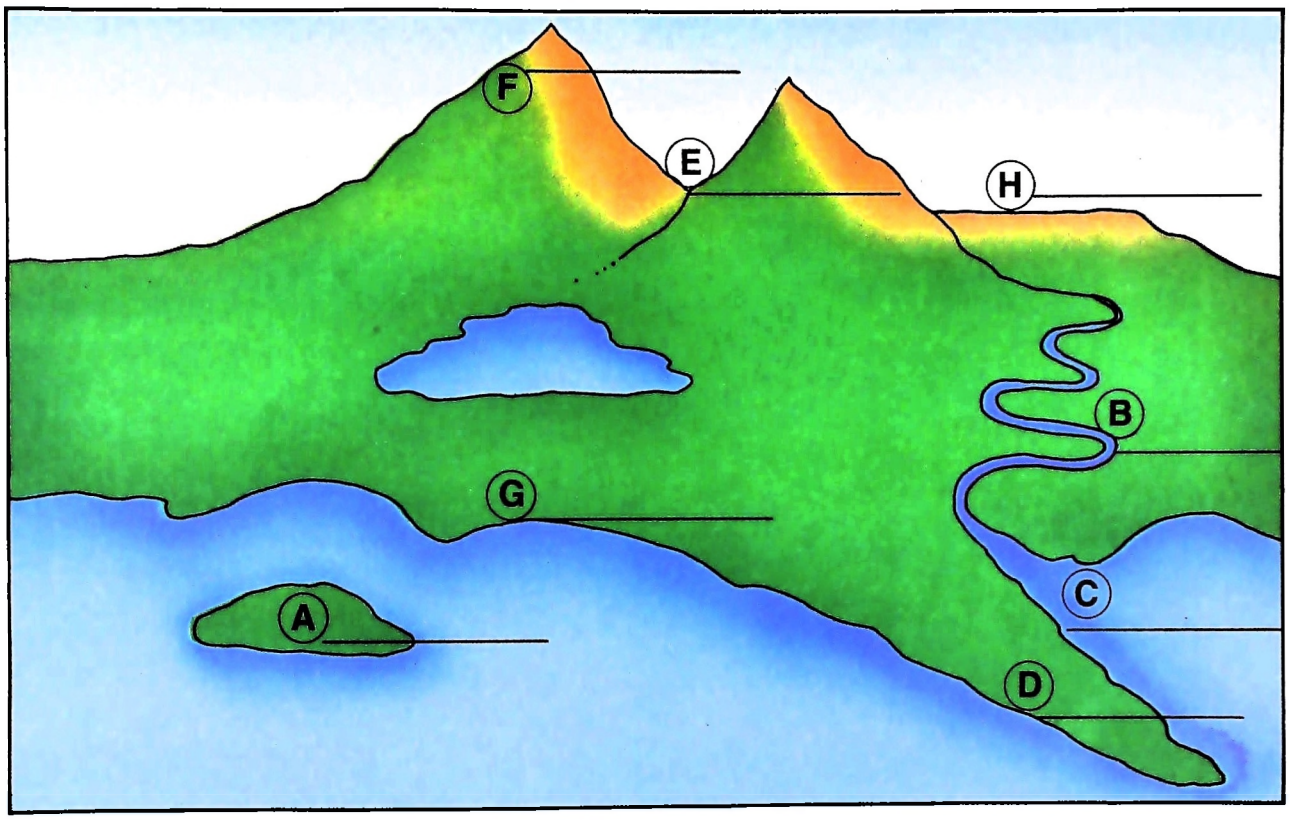


3. _____

The place where land and water meet is called a **coastline**. **Oceans** are the largest bodies of water on earth and have very large coastlines. A large area of ocean that lies within a curved coastline is a **gulf.** A body of water that cuts into a coastline but is smaller than a gulf, is a **bay.** Other water features shown on maps are **lakes and rivers.**

Several land and water features are marked with a letter on the diagram below. Choose the correct label for each feature and write it in the blank.

peninsula	river	mountain peak
plateau	island	plains
bay	coastline	



Complete the following.

4. On the diagram, put an X on the spot that would probably be the best place to go snow skiing. Give one reason why you marked the spot you did.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. On the diagram, put a box on the spot that would be the best place to build a fishing camp. Give one reason why you marked the spot you did.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Lesson 10

Highlands and Lowlands

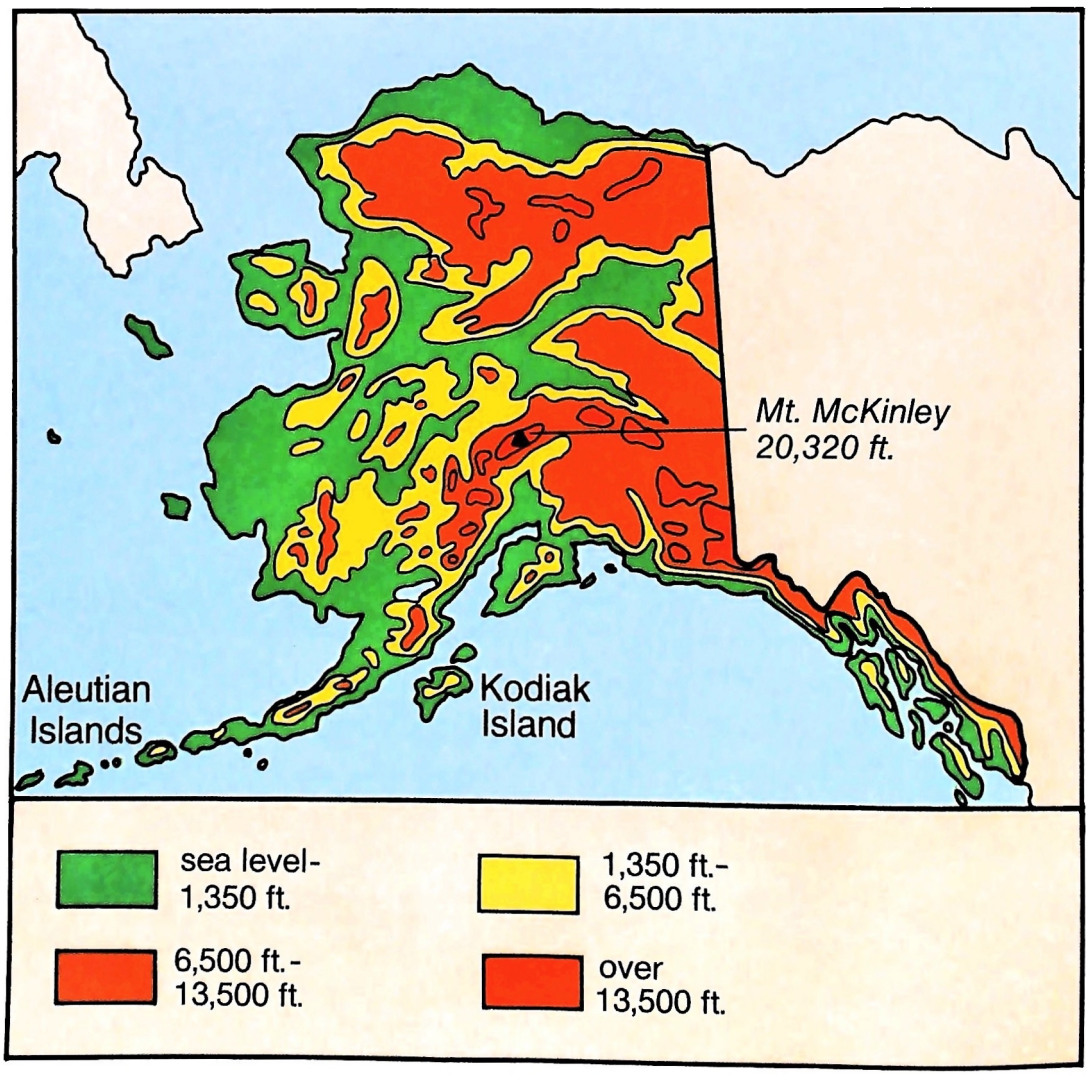
Objective: to read an elevation map

Cartographers draw special maps to show the highest and lowest land. These maps, called **elevation maps**, show the height of the land measured from the starting point of **sea level.** The height of the land above sea level is called its **elevation.**

Map makers use color, patterns or other symbols to show highlands and lowlands on an elevation map.

The elevation map below shows the state of Alaska. Look carefully at the key.

ELEVATION MAP



Use the map of Alaska to complete the following.

1. What color shows the lowest land in Alaska?

   _____

2. What color shows the highest land in Alaska?

   _____

3. How high is Mt. McKinley?

   _____

4. What elevation is shown by yellow on this map?

   _____

5. What elevation is shown by brown on this map?

   _____

6. Find Kodiak Island. How many different elevations are found on this island?

   _____

7. What is the elevation along the western coastline of Alaska?

   a. sea level
   b. 3,000 feet
   c. 6,500 feet
   d. 13,500 feet

8. To what part of Alaska would you travel to go skiing?

   a. the western coast
   b. near Mt. McKinley
   c. Kodiak Island
   d. the northern coast

9. Which one is a correct statement about the land in Alaska?

   a. Alaska is only covered with very low lands.
   b. Alaska has lowlands, some hills, but no mountains.
   c. Alaska has lowlands, hills and mountains.

10. What is the starting point for measuring the height of land?

    a. mountains
    b. sea level
    c. highlands
    d. plains

11. What is the elevation of most of the Aleutian Islands?

    a. sea level–1,350 feet
    b. 1,350–6,500 feet
    c. 6,500–13,500 feet
    d. over 13,500 feet

12. What do elevation maps show?

    a. location of elevators
    b. height of land above sea level
    c. different islands
    d. water features

Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, is 20,320 feet high.

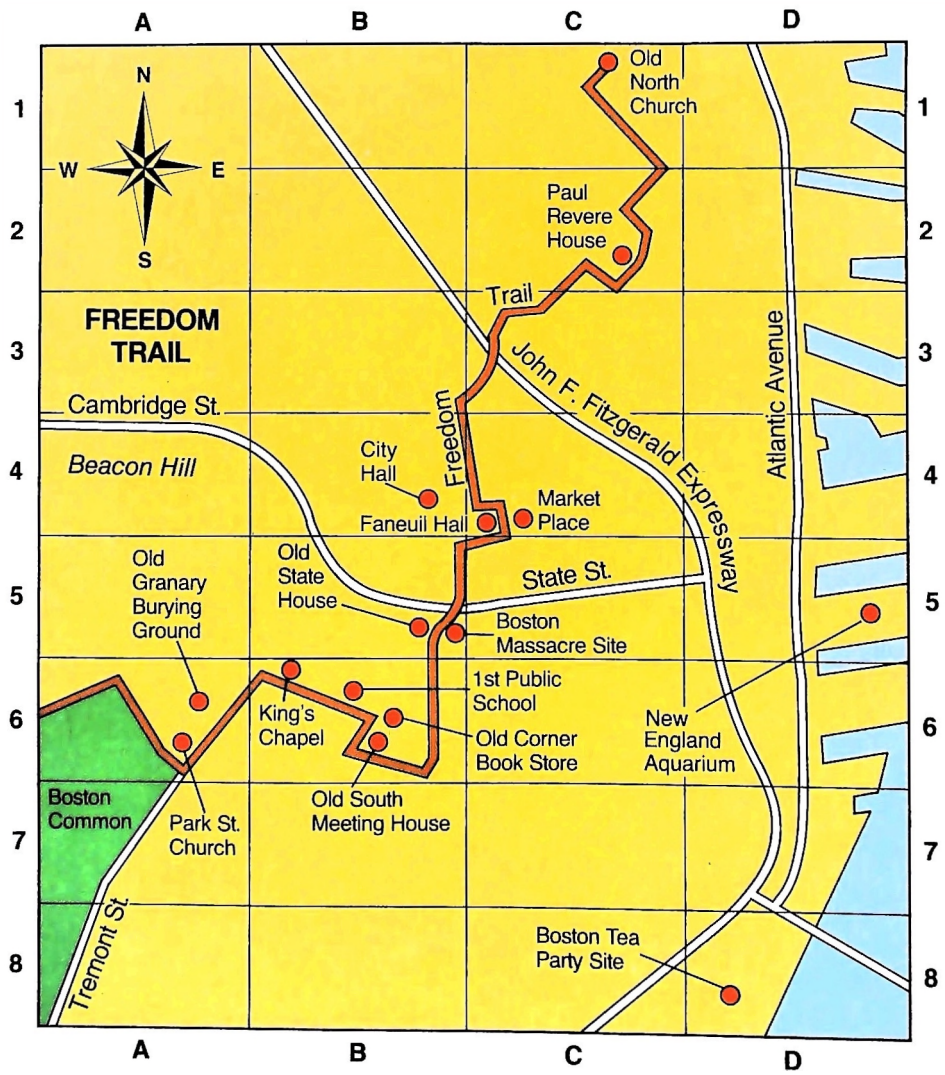
Using a Map Grid

Objective: to use a map grid to locate places

Locating places on a map can be easy if you use a map grid. A **grid** is a set of lines that cross a map to form columns and rows. The numbers and letters along the sides of the grid help you name locations on this map.

Look at the map of the historic Freedom Trail below. It winds through part of Boston, Massachusetts. Find the place on the map where column C crosses row 3. That is location C-3. Look for the City Hall on the map. You should find it located at B-4.

Use this map to answer the questions on the next page.



Paul Revere Park and Old North Church located in Boston, Massachusetts.

Complete the following.

1. Find the Freedom Trail on this map. What color marks it?

   _____

2. What is located at D-8?

   _____

3. What is the location of the New England Aquarium?

   _____

4. What is located at C-1?

   _____

5. What is the location of Faneuil Hall?

   _____

6. What is the location of Paul Revere's house?

   _____

7. What two things are located at A-6?

   _____

   _____

8. How many historic buildings are located at B-6?

   _____

9. What is the location of the Old State House?

   _____

10. At what location does the Freedom Trail cross the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway?

    _____

11. If you traveled from the 1st Public School to the Park Street Church, you would start at B-6. In what grid location would you stop?

    _____

12. Find Beacon Hill. If you traveled from Beacon Hill to Paul Revere's House, in what grid location would you start?

    _____

    In what location would you stop?

    _____

Lesson 12

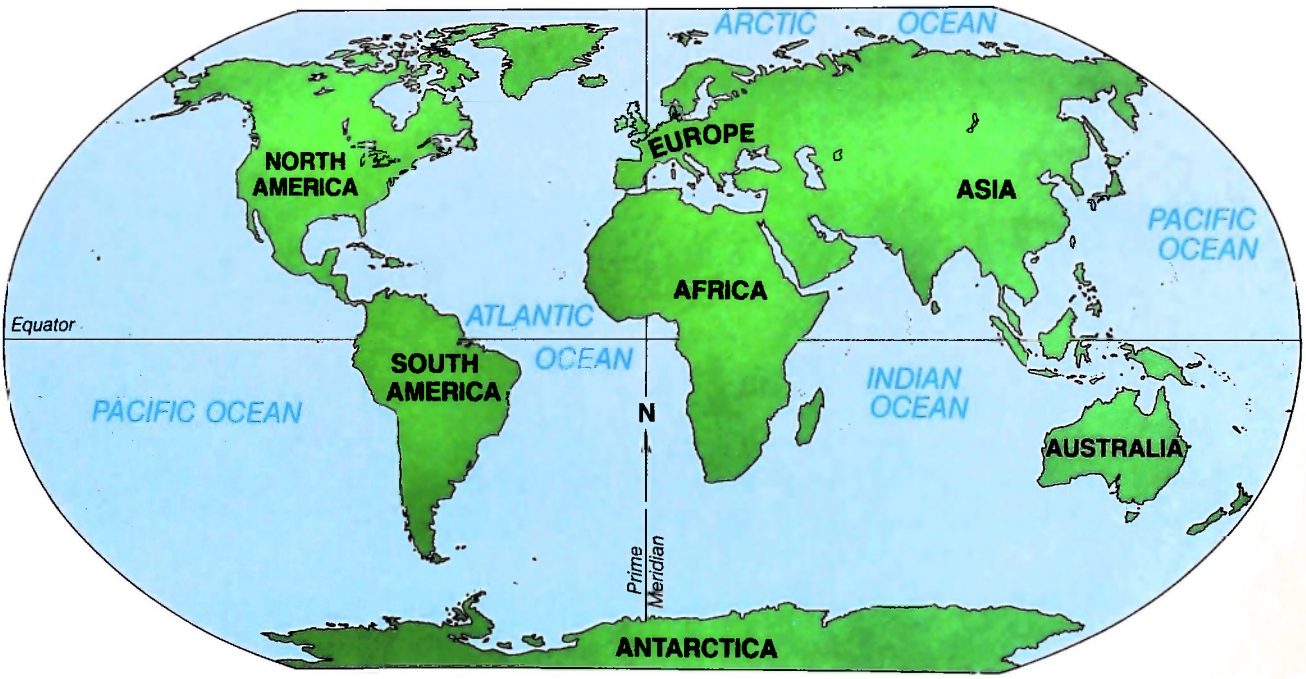
Looking Over the World

Objectives: to locate the continents and oceans of the world
to identify hemispheres

The surface of the earth is covered by land and water. The largest bodies of land are the seven **continents: North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia** and **Antarctica.** The largest bodies of water are the four **oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean** and **Arctic Ocean.** The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the earth, halfway between the North Pole and South Pole.

Use the map of the world below to answer the questions.

THE WORLD



Complete the following.

1. In what direction would you travel to go from South America to Africa?

   _____

2. In what direction would you travel to go from Europe to Australia?

   _____

3. What ocean lies west of North America?

   _____

4. Which three continents have a coastline along the Indian Ocean?

   _____

   _____

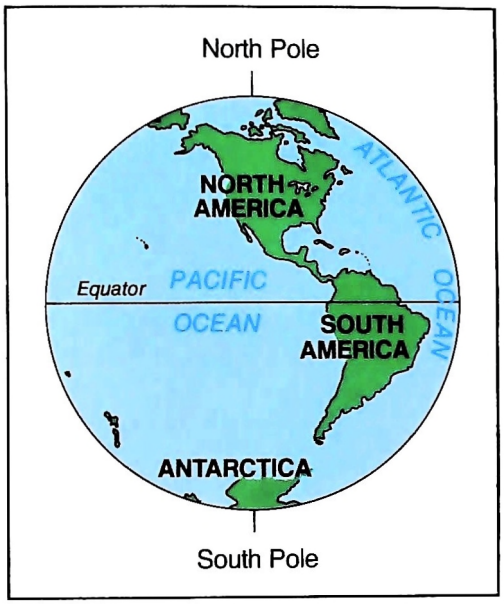
   _____

When you look at a round object, you can only see one half of it at a time. The earth is round, or a **sphere.** When you see half of the earth you see a **hemisphere.**

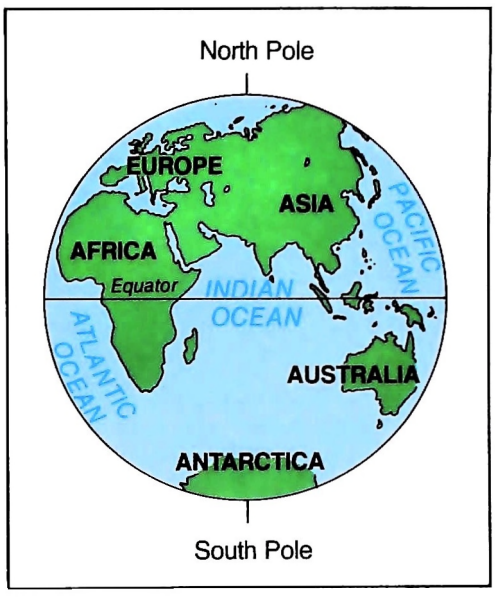
Look at the map of the world on the previous page and find the **Prime Meridian.** This is an important north and south line. Half of the earth lies east of this line and is called the **Eastern Hemisphere.** Half of the earth lies west of this line and is called the **Western Hemisphere.**

The diagram below shows these two hemispheres.

Western Hemisphere



Eastern Hemisphere



Complete the following.

5. In what directions does the Prime Meridian run?
   a. north and south
   b. north and east
   c. east and west
   d. west and south

6. What does hemisphere mean?
   a. the part of the earth you can see
   b. the part of the earth you can't see
   c. half of a sphere
   d. all of a sphere

7. What line separates the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere?

   _____

8. In which hemisphere is North America located?

   _____

9. In which hemisphere is Asia located?

   _____

10. In which hemisphere is Australia located?

    _____

11. Draw an X on the Pacific Ocean where you find it in the Western Hemisphere. Now draw a Z on the Pacific Ocean in the Eastern Hemisphere.

12. Circle South America. In which hemisphere is it located?

    _____

Lesson 13

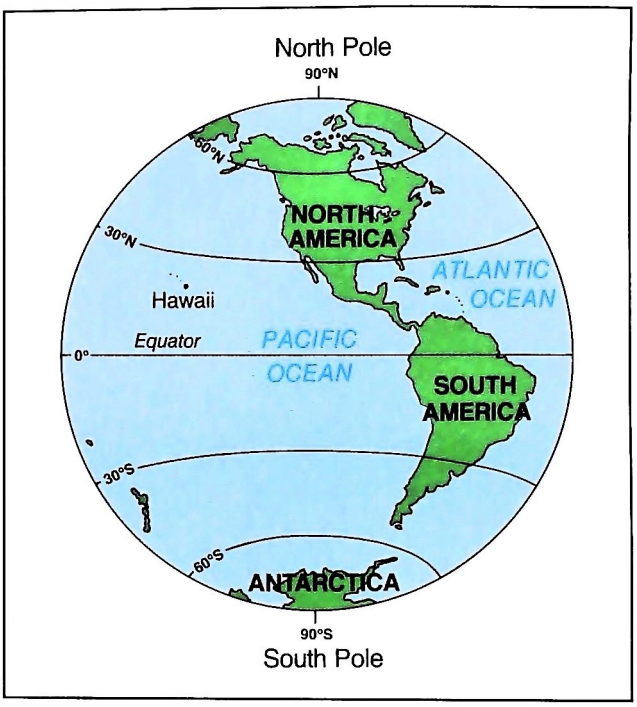
Special Lines on a Map

Objective: to identify lines of latitude and longitude

When you look at a globe or map the equator is easy to find. It runs east and west around the middle of the earth. Other numbered lines run in the same direction as the equator, either north or south of it. These are called the **lines of latitude.** The distance between the lines of latitude is measured in **degrees**. The symbol for degrees is °.

The equator is at 0° latitude. Map makers name a location by stating how many degrees north or south of the equator it is.

Look carefully at the map of the **Western Hemisphere** . Notice the lines of latitude.



Complete the following.

1. Find the equator. Put an X on it.

2. Find the North Pole. Circle it.

3. What is located at 0° latitude?
   a. North Pole
   b. equator
   c. South Pole

4. What is located at 90° S latitude?
   a. North Pole
   b. equator
   c. South Pole

5. At what line of latitude is the North Pole located?
   a. 90° S b. 30° S c. 90° N

6. What line of latitude is found between 30° S and 90° S?
   a. 60° S b. 0° c. 60° N

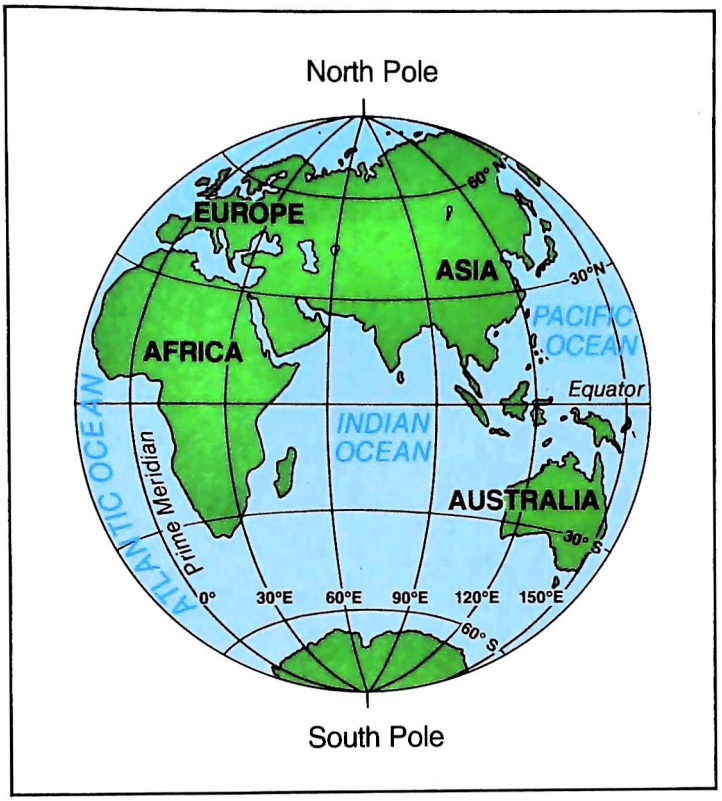
7. Which line of latitude lies between 0° and 60° N?
   a. 30° N b. 0° c. 60° S

8. Which continent does latitude line 30° S cross?
   a. North America
   b. South America
   c. Antarctica

Another set of lines runs from north to south on a globe or map. These lines are **lines of longitude.** The most important line of longitude is the **Prime Meridian**. The Prime Meridian is located at 0° longitude.

The other lines of longitude are measured either east or west of the Prime Meridian. Lines of longitude are measured in degrees as the lines of latitude are.

The map of the **Eastern Hemisphere** below shows lines of longitude. Look at it carefully.



Complete the following.

9. Find the Prime Meridian. Put an X on it.

10. Find the 120° E longitude line. Draw a triangle on it.

11. In which direction do the lines of longitude run?
    a. north and south
    b. east and west

12. From what line are the lines of longitude measured?
    a. Equator
    b. Prime Meridian
    c. North Pole

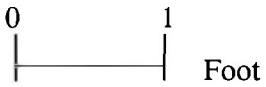
13. What lines of longitude run through Africa?
    a. 0° and 120° E
    b. 0° and 30° E
    c. 60° E and 120° E

14. What lines of longitude run through the Indian Ocean?
    a. 60° E and 90° E
    b. 30° E and 90° E
    c. 0° and 120° E

Using Scale on a Map

Objective: to use scale to find distance on a map

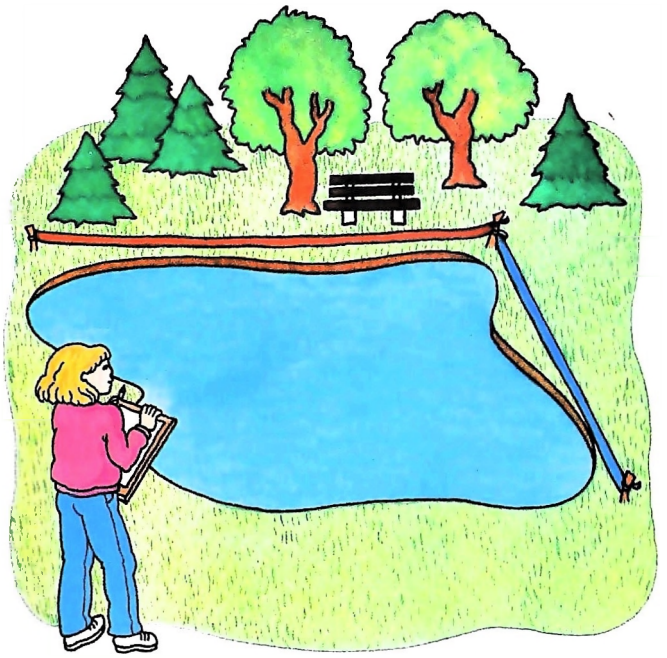
In the same way, a map is a smaller picture of a larger place in the world. It shows the details of a place, only smaller. To make a smaller drawing of a place, and keep the details accurate, map makers use a special measurement called scale. **Scale** is a way of showing the difference between the distance shown on a map and the real difference on earth. Scale markings look like this.



To use scale on a map, measure the distance between two points with a ruler. Compare your measurement to the scale to find the real distance. For example, one inch on a map can be used to show one mile in real distance. If you measured two inches on the map, you know that stands for two miles in real distance. If you do not have a ruler, copy the scale markings onto the edge of a sheet of paper and use it to measure.

Sometimes your measurement of a map distance will not equal a whole inch. Elaine found this was true when she drew a map of a park near her home. She first staked out the pond in the park with colored string and measured it.

Look at the drawing below that Elaine made of herself in the park. She decided to use the scale of 1 inch = 8 feet on her map to show the size of the pond.



Complete the following.

1. How long is the blue string on Elaine's drawing? _____

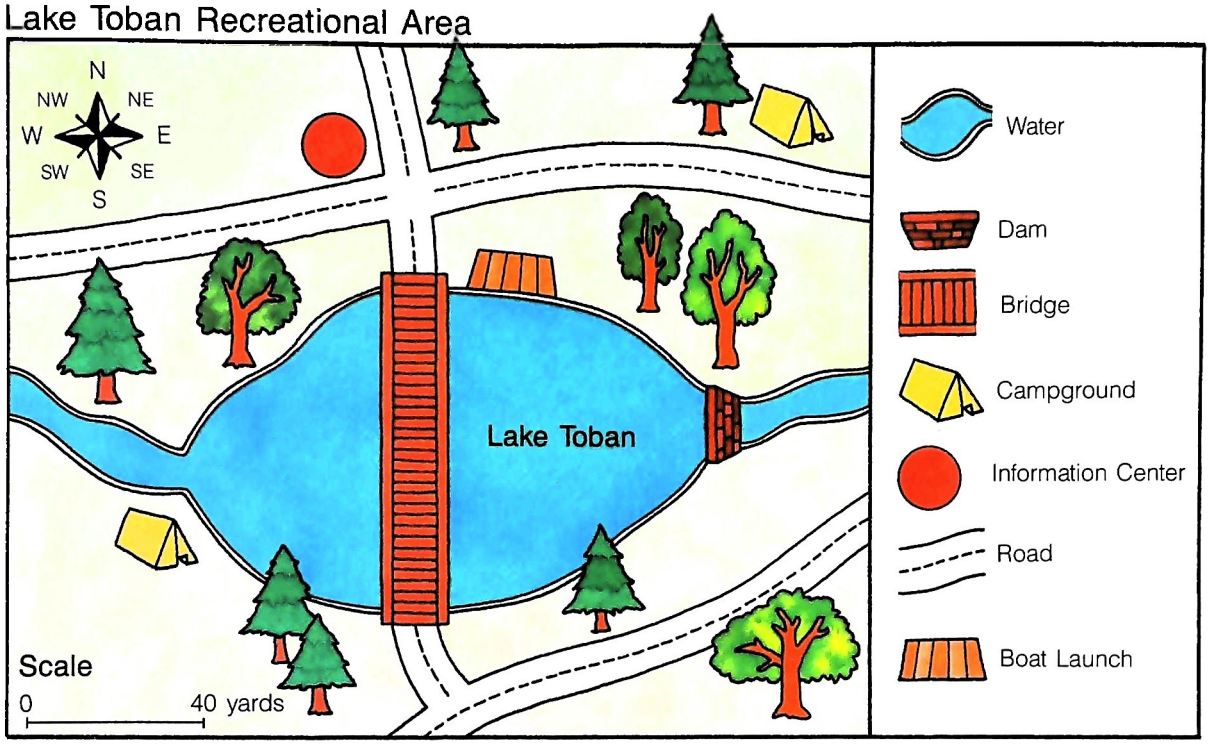
2. Using her scale, how long is the blue string in real distance?

   _____

3. How long is the red string on Elaine's drawing? _____

4. How many feet long is the pond in real distance? _____

You need to measure carefully to find distance on a map. Use a ruler and the map below to answer the questions.



Circle the correct answer.

5. How long is the bridge across Lake Toban?
   a. 40 yards
   b. 80 yards
   c. 100 yards
   d. 120 yards

6. How many campgrounds are shown on this map?
   a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 7

7. What is the distance from the information center to the boat launch?
   a. about 40 yards
   b. about 80 yards
   c. about 100 yards
   d. about 120 yards

8. What is the distance from the center of the bridge to the dam?
   a. 40 yards
   b. 60 yards
   c. 80 yards
   d. 100 yards

9. How wide is the boat launch at its widest point?
   a. 5 yards
   b. 10 yards
   c. 20 yards
   d. 40 yards

10. About how far would you travel if you crossed the river south over the bridge, then traveled west to the campground?
    a. 20 yards
    b. 40 yards
    c. 60 yards
    d. 100 yards

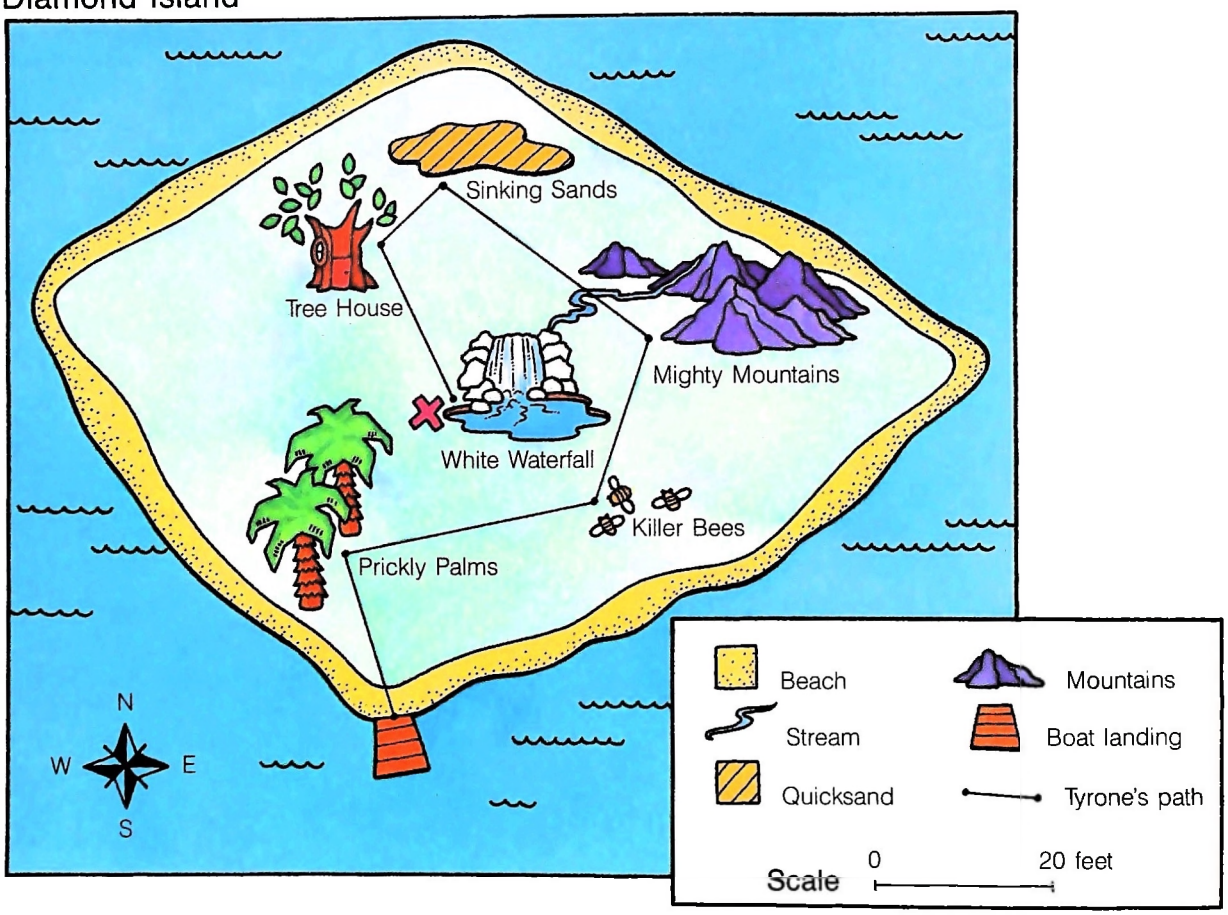
Lesson 15

Finding Distance

Objective: to use scale to find distance on a map

Tyrone found this map of Diamond Island in a box in the attic. He wondered why one spot was marked with an X. He decided to follow the map and explore the island. Use the map scale and a ruler to help Tyrone record information about Diamond Island.

Diamond Island



Complete the following by looking at Tyrone's map.

Information Sheet	Real Distance
1. Distance across Diamond Island from the point farthest east to the point farthest west.	
2. Distance across Diamond Island from the point farthest north to the point farthest south.	
3. Distance from the Boat landing to the Killer Bees, along Tyrone's path.	
4. Length of Sinking Sands.	

5. How many inches wide at the widest point, not including beaches, is Diamond Island on the map?

_____

6. What real distance does your measurement for question 5 stand for?

_____

Now help Tyrone follow the map of Diamond Island to reach the spot marked X.

7. Tyrone tied his boat to the Boat landing on Diamond Island and followed the path to Prickly Palms. How many inches apart are these two points on the map?

_____

8. How far is it from the Boat landing to Prickly Palms in real distance?

_____

9. Tyrone turned and continued down the path. How far in real distance did he travel from Prickly Palms to the Killer Bees?

_____

10. Before the bees could sting him, Tyrone turned and walked north along the path, away from the bees. What is the next place he would come to?

_____

11. Going on, how far in real distance did Tyrone travel along the path from Mighty Mountains to the Treehouse?

_____

12. Tyrone traveled from the Treehouse to the spot marked with an X. How far in real distance did he travel?

_____

13. Tyrone saw a box at spot X, but before he opened it he stopped to rest. How far in real distance had Tyrone traveled along the path from the Boat landing to the spot marked X?

_____

14. On the map, draw a straight line from the spot marked X to the Boat landing. If Tyrone walked along that line to return to the landing, how far in real distance would he walk?

_____

15. On the lines below, write step-by-step directions for someone to start at White Waterfall and walk along the path to Mighty Mountains. Include distances and places they would see in your directions.

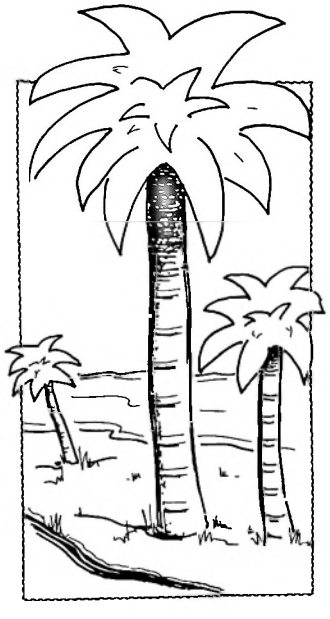
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



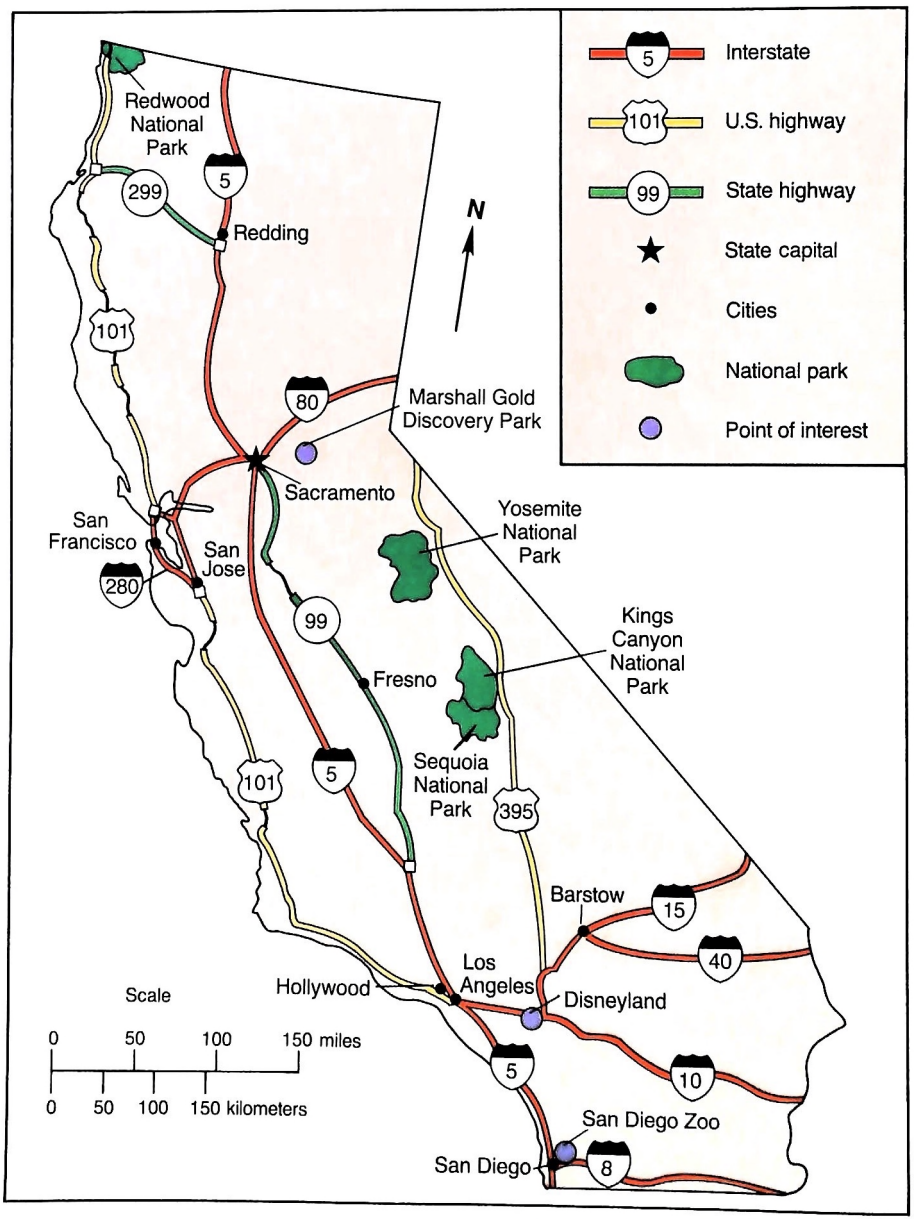
Lesson 16

Highway Maps

Objectives: to read a highway map
to use a highway map to travel from place to place

Highway maps show roads and highways in an area. Cartographers use different symbols and numbers to stand for interstate highways, U.S. highways and state highways on these maps. Highway maps also show cities and points of interest. Look at the simple highway map of California below. Look carefully at the key and scale markings.

CALIFORNIA



Use the map of California to answer the questions.

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of these is a state capital?
   a. San Francisco
   b. San Diego
   c. Sacramento
   d. Fresno

2. What is located at Kings Canyon?
   a. state capital
   b. point of interest
   c. national park
   d. city

3. What kind of highway is highway 5?
   a. interstate highway
   b. U.S. highway
   c. state highway

4. Which highway would you take to travel from Sacramento to Fresno?
   a. 99
   b. 80
   c. 101
   d. 5

5. In what city does highway 15 meet highway 40?
   a. Los Angeles
   b. San Jose
   c. Redding
   d. Barstow

6. Which one of these is a point of interest along highway 10?
   a. San Diego Zoo
   b. Marshall Gold Discovery Park
   c. Disneyland
   d. Sequoia National Park

7. If you travel south from San Francisco on highway 280, what city do you reach first?
   a. Redding
   b. San Jose
   c. Sacramento
   d. San Diego

8. What highway would you take to travel from San Diego to Los Angeles?
   a. 5
   b. 8
   c. 10
   d. 101

9. How many national parks do you pass if you travel north on highway 395 from highway 15?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

10. If you travel south from Redding to Fresno, through which city do you pass?
    a. Barstow
    b. Sacramento
    c. San Jose
    d. San Francisco

11. About how many miles is it from Los Angeles to Disneyland?
    a. 10
    b. 45
    c. 25
    d. 5

12. What is the best route from Sacramento to Redwood National Park?
    a. south on 99, then north on 5
    b. west on 80, then south on 101
    c. north on 5, then east on 299
    d. north on 5, then west on 299, then north on 101

Sequoia National Park, in central California, is filled with thousands of giant sequoia trees like these.

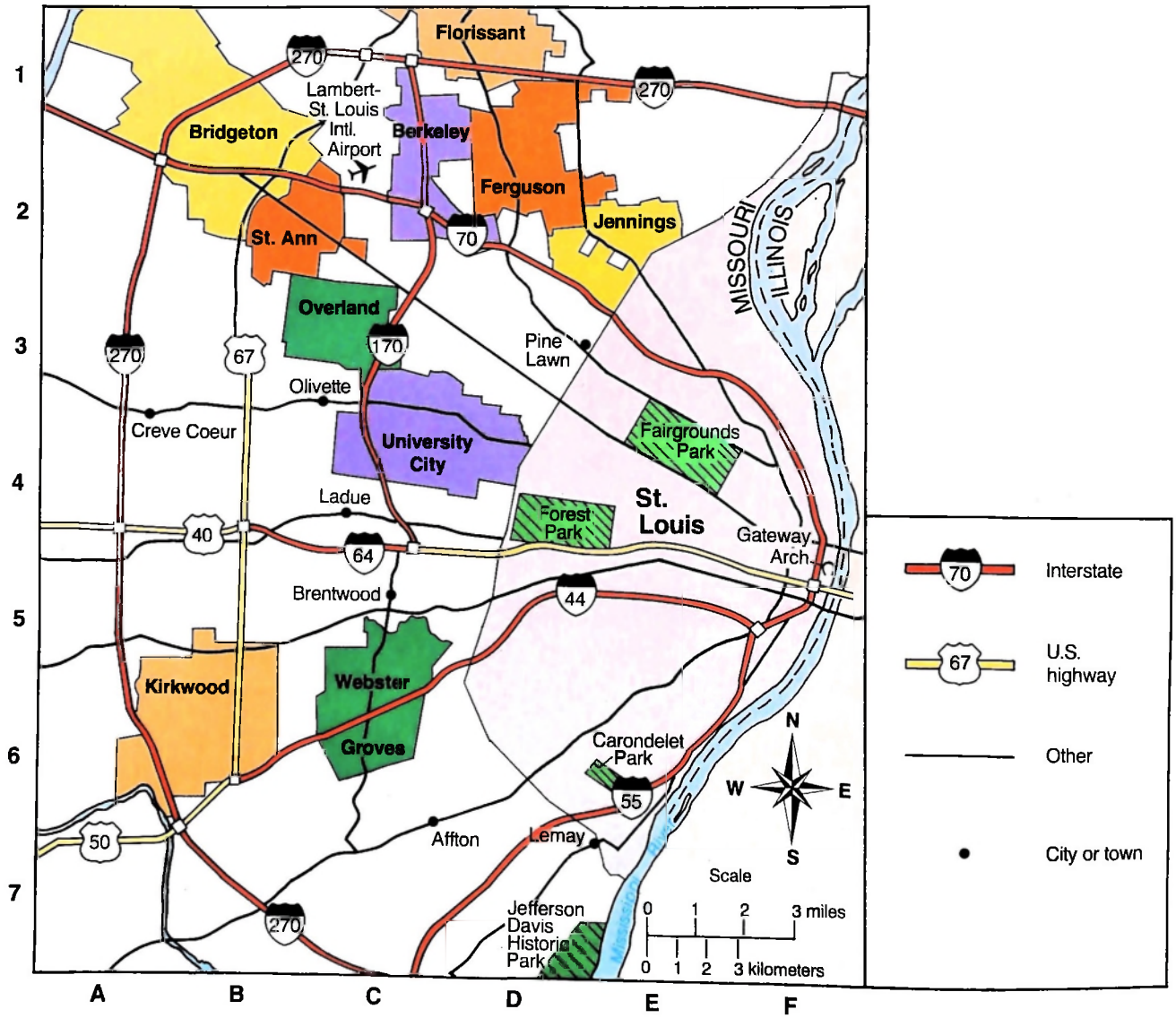
Lesson 17

Using Highway Maps

Objective: to find the best route and give directions using a highway map

You must pay close attention to details on a highway map. This is very important when you are giving directions to someone else about how to reach a place.

This is a city map of part of St. Louis, Missouri. It shows the major roads and some of the smaller cities around the St. Louis area. Use the map to answer the questions on the next page.



The Gateway Arch is located in downtown St. Louis on the Mississippi River.

Complete the following.

1. What is located at D-7?
   a. St. Ann
   b. Jefferson Davis Historic Park
   c. Kirkwood

2. Which highway would you take from University City to Berkeley?
   a. Interstate 170
   b. Interstate 55
   c. Interstate 270

3. On the lines below write the steps necessary to tell someone how to get from the Gateway Arch on the Mississippi River, to Kirkwood.

   A. _____

   _____

   B. _____

   _____

4. On the lines below give directions for the shortest highway route from University City to Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

   A. _____

   _____

   B. _____

   _____

   _____

5. On the lines below give directions for the shortest highway route from Webster Groves to Bridgeton.

   A. _____

   _____

   B. _____

   _____

   _____

6. On the lines below give the grid location of each city.
   a. Florissant _____
   b. Brentwood _____
   c. Jennings _____

Reading a Political Map

Objective: to identify borders

Lines drawn on a map to separate land areas are called **borders** or **boundaries. State borders** mark the place where one state ends and another begins. **International borders** mark where one country ends and another begins.

Some borders follow the path of a river or mountain range. These are called **natural borders.** A map that shows these borders is called a **political map.**

Look carefully at the map of South America below and use it to answer the questions on the next page.

Circle the correct answer.

1. What does this political map show?
   a. the population of South America
   b. the countries of South America
   c. the crops grown in South America
   d. the weather in South America

2. What is the capital of Peru?
   a. Brasilia
   b. Quito
   c. Lima
   d. Buenos Aires

3. What lies along the eastern coastline of Brazil?
   a. Atlantic Ocean
   b. Pacific Ocean
   c. Peru
   d. Equador

4. Which country lies west of Venezuela?
   a. Argentina
   b. Chile
   c. Colombia
   d. Suriname

5. Which country lies directly south of Guyana?
   a. Peru
   b. French Guiana
   c. Venezuela
   d. Brazil

6. Which country has two capital cities?
   a. Paraguay
   b. Bolivia
   c. Brazil
   d. Uruguay

7. What lies along the western border of Chile?
   a. Argentina
   b. Atlantic Ocean
   c. Pacific Ocean
   d. Colombia

Iquacu Falls, one of the most beautiful waterfalls in South America, forms part of the border between Argentina and Brazil.

8. Chile shares a border with Bolivia, Peru and what other country?
   a. Argentina
   b. Ecuador
   c. Venezuela
   d. Brazil

9. Which two countries does Uruguay lie between?
   a. Colombia and Peru
   b. Chile and Argentina
   c. Brazil and Argentina
   d. Guyana and French Guiana

10. What is the capital city of French Guiana?
    a. Cayenne
    b. Brasilia
    c. Lima
    d. Bogota

11. In what direction would you travel to go from Bolivia to Argentina?
    a. north
    b. south
    c. east
    d. west

12. With how many other countries does Brazil share a border?
    a. 2
    b. 8
    c. 10
    d. 11

Lesson 19

Regions of the United States

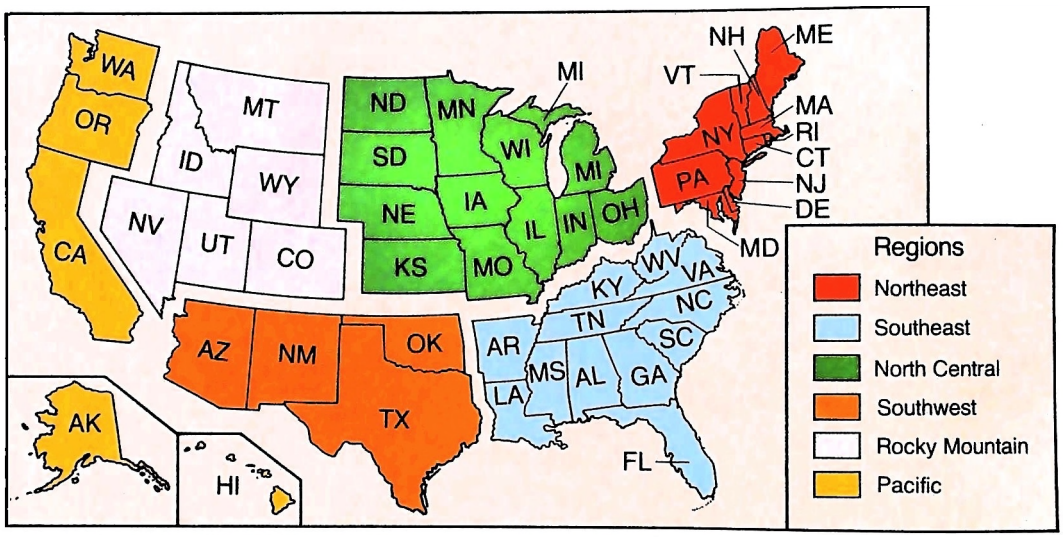
Objective: to identify regions of the United States

A **region** is a large area of land that has many things in common. A country can be made up of many regions. The map below shows the six major regions of the United States.

You can see that these states are grouped according to how close they are geographically. That is one thing that they have in common. The states in each region may also have other things in common, such as the same climate, landforms or crops.

Look carefully at the map of the United States. Find your state. Underline the name of the region in which you live on the key.

UNITED STATES REGIONS



Complete the following.

1. How many regions of the United States are shown on this map?

   _____

2. What color identifies the North Central region?

   _____

3. Which region is made up of Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska and Hawaii?

   _____

4. What states make up the Southwest region?

   _____

   _____

5. Which color identifies the Rocky Mountain region?

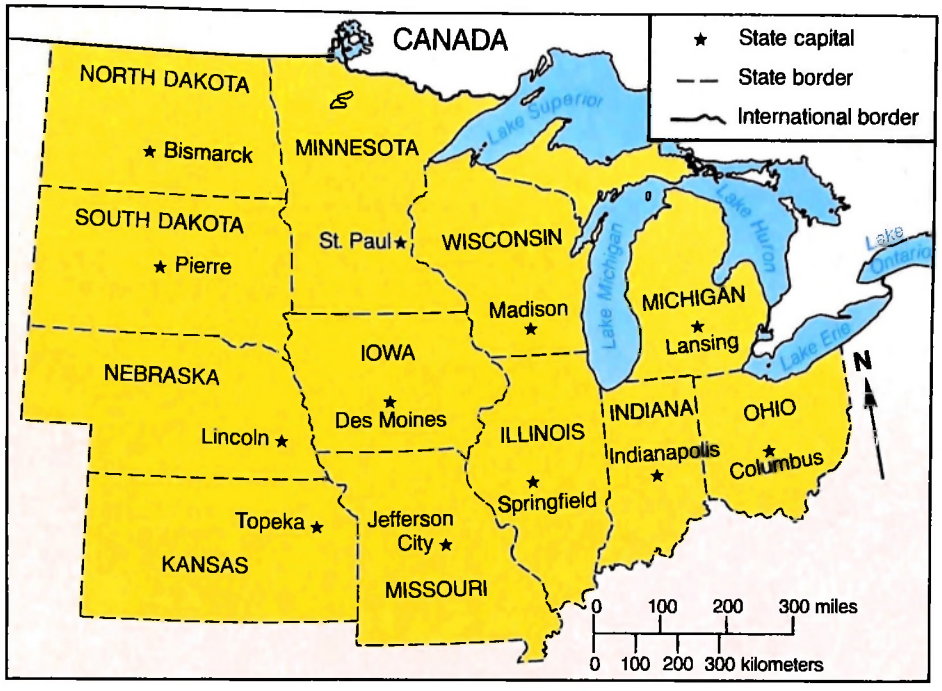
   _____

6. In which region is Florida located?

   _____

Look carefully at the political map of the North Central region, below. The key gives important information.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION



Circle the correct answer.

7. How many states make up this region?
   a. 8 b. 10 c. 12

8. Which state lies south of Iowa?
   a. Missouri
   b. South Dakota
   c. Wisconsin
   d. Minnesota

9. What body of water lies nearest to the capital of Wisconsin?
   a. Lake Huron
   b. Lake Michigan
   c. Lake Erie
   d. Lake Superior

10. Which two states share a border with Kansas?
    a. Nebraska and Illinois
    b. Nebraska and Minnesota
    c. Missouri and Illinois
    d. Nebraska and Missouri

11. What kind of border is found between Minnesota and Canada?
    a. state border
    b. international border

12. Which state capital is farthest north?
    a. Lansing c. Bismarck
    b. Lincoln d. Frankfort

13. Which of these states lie west of Illinois?
    a. Nebraska and Missouri
    b. Nebraska and Indiana
    c. Indiana and Michigan
    d. Missouri and Michigan

14. What could be another name for this region?
    a. Five-state Region
    b. Gulf Coast Region
    c. Alaska Canada Region
    d. Great Lakes Region

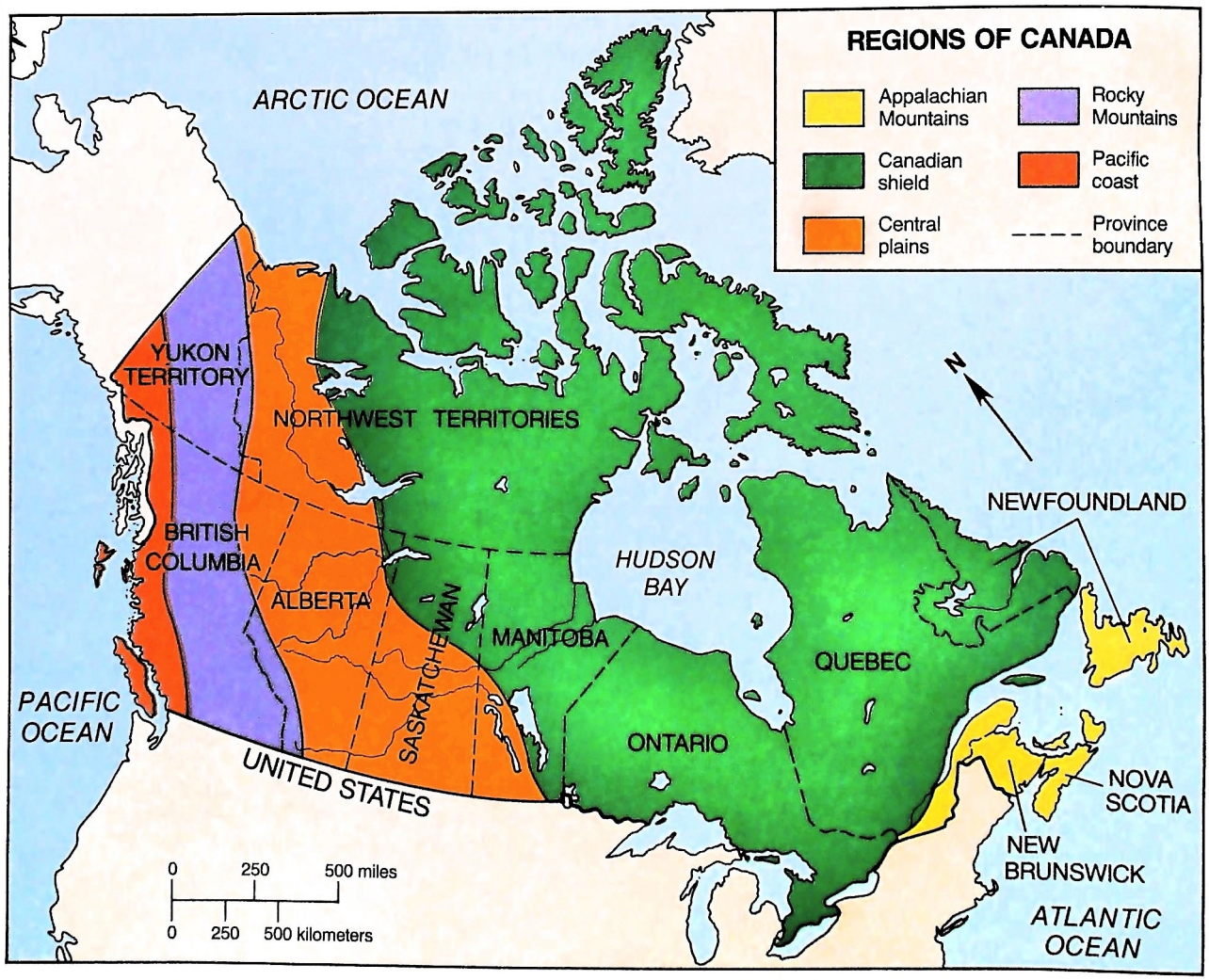
Regions of Canada

Objective: to identify landform regions

This map is a regional landform map of Canada. Color is used to show regions that have the same highlands or lowlands.

Canada is divided into provinces in the same way the United States is divided into states.

Province borders are marked on this map. Use the map to answer the questions on the following page.



Circle the correct answer.

1. How many landform regions are shown on this map?
   a. 3 c. 7
   b. 5 d. 9

2. Which color covers the Canadian Shield region?
   a. purple c. yellow
   b. gray d. green

3. Which region is shown by the color purple?
   a. Appalachian Mountains
   b. Central Plains
   c. Rocky Mountains
   d. Pacific Coast

4. What is the largest landform region in Canada?
   a. Canadian Shield
   b. Central Plains
   c. Pacific Coast
   d. Rocky Mountains

5. How many different landforms are found in the province of Manitoba?
   a. 1 c. 3
   b. 2 d. 4

6. Which landform covers the smallest area of Canada?
   a. Appalachian Mountains
   b. Central Plains
   c. Canadian Shield
   d. Rocky Mountains

7. Where is the Pacific Coast region located?
   a. central Canada
   b. eastern Canada
   c. around Hudson Bay
   d. western Canada

8. How many different landforms are found in Nova Scotia?
   a. 1 c. 3
   b. 2 d. 4

9. Which province lies west of Saskatchewan?
   a. Ontario c. New Brunswick
   b. Alberta d. Manitoba

10. Which province has the Pacific Ocean along its coastline?
    a. Newfoundland
    b. British Columbia
    c. Manitoba
    d. Alberta

11. Which province lies north of Manitoba?
    a. Ontario
    b. British Columbia
    c. Northwest Territories
    d. New Brunswick

12. Which landform covers all of Ontario and Quebec?
    a. Rocky Mountains
    b. Canadian Shield
    c. Central Plains
    d. Appalachian Mountains

13. Which province lies south of Hudson Bay?
    a. Alberta
    b. Saskatchewan
    c. British Columbia
    d. Ontario

14. What does a dotted line stand for on the map?
    a. Central Plains
    b. Rocky Mountains
    c. province boundary
    d. Appalachian Mountains

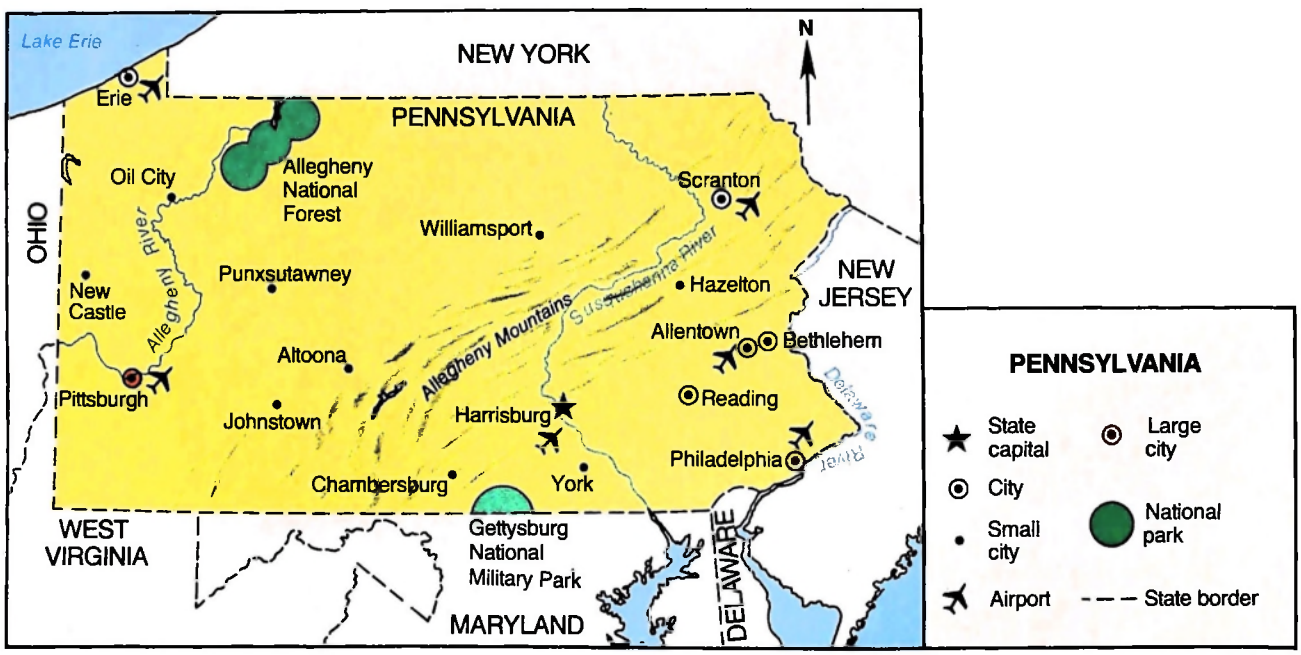
Lesson 21

Reading a State Map

Objective: to find facts on a political map

The political map below shows important facts and details about the state of Pennsylvania. Look carefully at the map and map key. Use the information to answer the questions.

Maps often do not list the exact number of people living in a city because the population of cities is constantly changing. Using a different symbol for each size of city is a common way maps let you see and compare their populations.



1. List the rivers shown on this map of Pennsylvania.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. List each state that shares a border with Pennsylvania.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Complete the following.

3. What is the capital of Pennsylvania?
   a. Altoona
   b. York
   c. Harrisburg
   d. Erie

4. Which one of these is a large city?
   a. Reading
   b. Philadelphia
   c. York
   d. Chambersburg

5. How many airports are shown on this map?
   a. 6
   b. 5
   c. 4
   d. 3

6. In which direction would you travel from Punxsutawney to New Castle?
   a. north
   b. south
   c. east
   d. west

7. Which of these cities is farthest north?
   a. Erie
   b. Oil City
   c. Altoona
   d. Philadelphia

8. How many rivers are shown on this map?
   a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 4
   d. 5

9. Which one of these states lies north of Pennsylvania?
   a. New Jersey
   b. Maryland
   c. Ohio
   d. New York

10. In what direction would you travel to go from Scranton to Hazelton?
    a. north
    b. south
    c. east
    d. west

11. What natural feature forms the eastern border of Pennsylvania?
    a. Allegheny River
    b. Allegheny Mountains
    c. Delaware River
    d. Atlantic Ocean

12. Which one of these states lies west of Pennsylvania?
    a. Ohio
    b. Maryland
    c. New Jersey
    d. Delaware

13. In what direction would you travel to go from Pittsburgh to the state capital?
    a. north
    b. south
    c. east
    d. west

14. Which one of these is a small city?
    a. Erie
    b. Oil City
    c. Scranton
    d. Pittsburgh

15. Put an X on the national park located on Pennsylvania's southern border. Name the park.

    _____

    _____

16. Draw a line along the river that crosses the Allegheny Mountains. Name the river.

    _____

    _____

Lesson 22

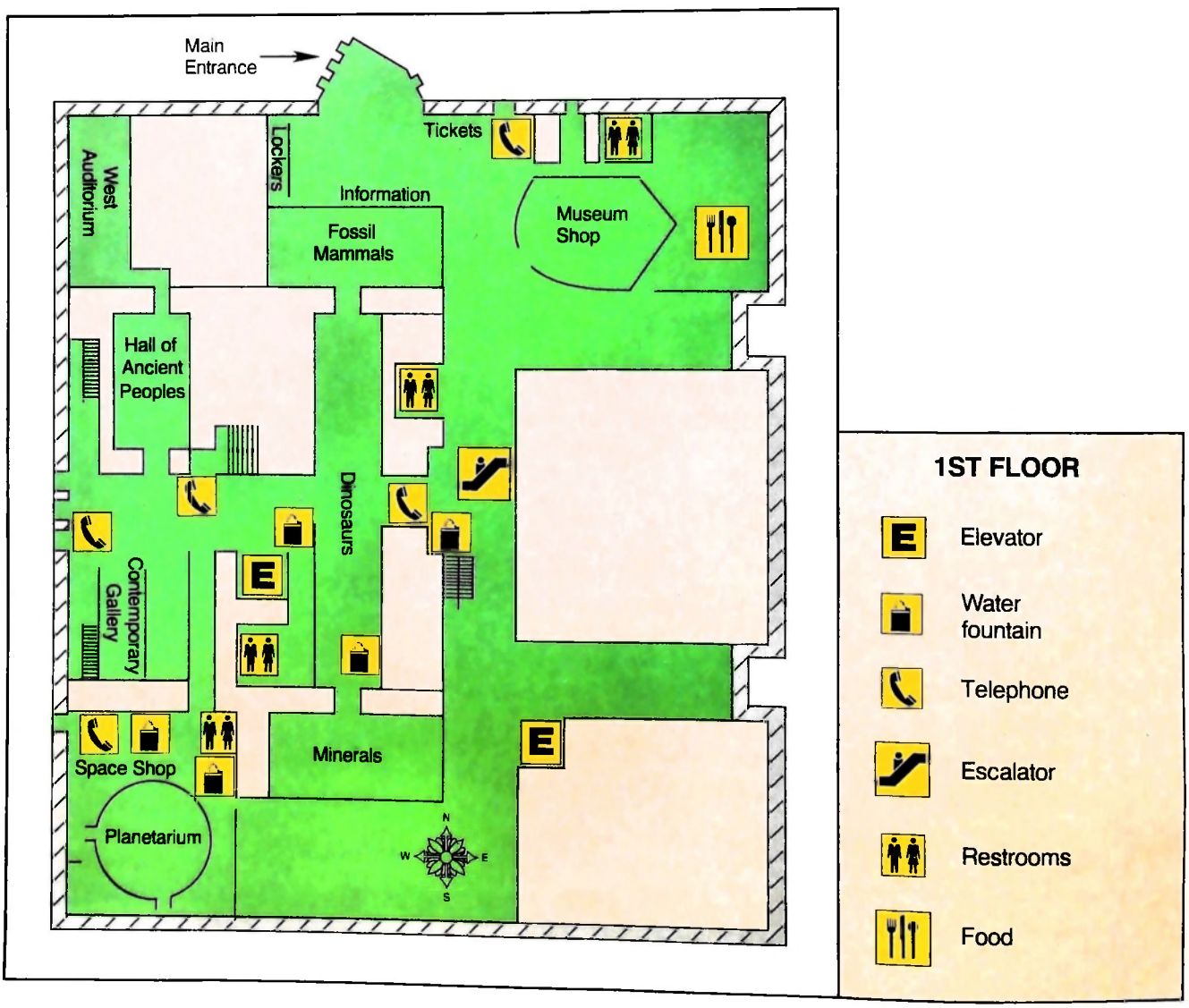
Reading Special Maps

Objectives: to find and compare information on a special purpose map

Special purpose maps are drawn to give specific information about a place. Sometimes these maps show a small area.

Use this map of the first floor of the Denver Museum of Natural History to answer the questions on the next page.

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



Circle the correct answer.

1. What does the E on this map stand for?
   a. empty space
   b. Elevator
   c. Escalator
   d. emergency exit

2. Where is the Planetarium located on this floor?
   a. in the southwest corner
   b. in the northeast corner
   c. in the southeast corner
   d. in the northwest corner

3. How many phones are located on this floor?
   a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6

4. Where is the Dinosaurs exhibit found?
   a. in the center just west of the escalator
   b. in the northwest corner near the auditorium
   c. in the southwest corner near the Space Shop
   d. in the east near the restaurant

5. Where can you find an elevator on this floor?
   a. north of the Dinosaurs
   b. south of the Planetarium
   c. west of the Dinosaurs
   d. next to the Museum Shop

6. What do you see straight ahead of you when you enter the museum?
   a. Space Shop
   b. Elevator
   c. Information
   d. Escalator

7. What exhibit must you pass through to reach the West Auditorium?
   a. Minerals
   b. Hall of Ancient Peoples
   c. Planetarium
   d. Dinosaurs

8. If you were in the Minerals exhibit, what exhibit must you pass through to reach Fossil Mammals?
   a. Dinosaurs
   b. Contemporary Gallery
   c. Hall of Ancient Peoples
   d. Planetarium

9. Where can you buy food on this floor of the museum?
   a. in the northwest corner near the auditorium
   b. in the center near the Dinosaurs
   c. in the southeast corner near the Elevator
   d. in the northeast corner near the Museum Shop

10. How many water fountains are located on this floor?
    a. 1 b. 3 c. 5 d. 7

11. On the lines below, give the directions necessary for someone who has just bought a ticket and wants to go to the Minerals exhibit first.

    _____

    _____

    _____

12. On the lines below, give the directions necessary for someone who is in the Hall of Ancient Peoples and wants to go to the Fossil Mammals exhibit.

    _____

    _____

    _____

Lesson 23

Reading a Time Zone Map

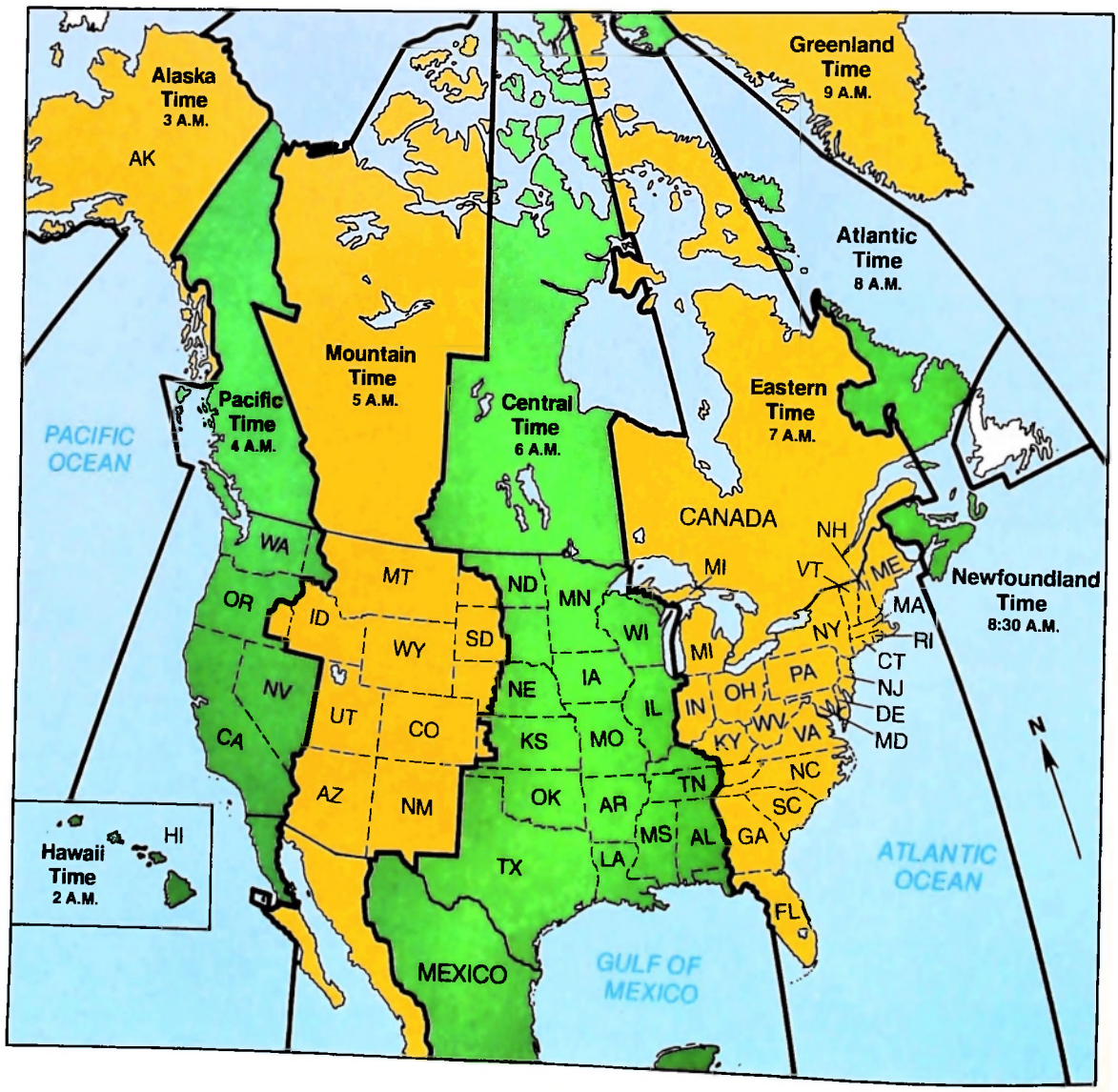
Objectives: to identify time zones
to read a time zone map

One kind of special purpose map is a **time zone** map. It is a special map that shows the differences in time from one place on earth to another.

Look at the time zone map of North America below. Each zone has a different time. As you move from east to west across the map, each zone is one hour earlier. Notice that when it is 7 a.m. in the Eastern Time Zone, it is 6 a.m. in the Central Time Zone.

Use the map to answer the questions on the next page.

NORTH AMERICAN TIME ZONES



Complete the following.

1. Which time zone lies directly west of the Central Time Zone?
   a. Eastern Time
   b. Pacific Time
   c. Mountain Time
   d. Alaska Time

2. What happens to the time when you go from Mountain Time to Pacific Time?
   a. It is one hour later.
   b. It is one hour earlier.
   c. It is the same time.
   d. It is two hours earlier.

3. What time zone covers the east coast of the United States?
   a. Eastern Time
   b. Central Time
   c. Newfoundland Time
   d. Mountain Time

4. When it is 10 a.m. in the Eastern Time Zone, what time is it in the Central Time Zone?
   a. 11 a.m.
   b. 10 a.m.
   c. 9 a.m.
   d. 8 a.m.

5. When it is 3 p.m. in the Mountain Time Zone, what time is it in the Central Time Zone?
   a. 12:30 p.m.
   b. 2 p.m.
   c. 1 p.m.
   d. 4 p.m.

6. Which time zone covers the west coast of the United States?
   a. Mountain Time
   b. Pacific Time
   c. Central Time
   d. Eastern Time

7. In which time zone is Texas located?
   a. Central Time
   b. Mountain Time
   c. Pacific Time
   d. Eastern Time

8. In which time zone is Florida located?
   a. Newfoundland Time
   b. Central Time
   c. Eastern Time
   d. Mountain Time

9. How much time difference is there between the Eastern Time Zone and Hawaii Time?
   a. 1 hour
   b. 4 hours
   c. 5 hours
   d. 6 hours

10. If it is 5 p.m. in the Eastern Time Zone, what time is it in the Mountain Time Zone?
    a. 4 p.m.
    b. 3 p.m.
    c. 2 p.m.
    d. 1 p.m.

11. If it is 3 a.m. in the Pacific Time Zone what time is it in the Central Time Zone?
    a. 5 a.m.
    b. 4 a.m.
    c. 2 a.m.
    d. 1 a.m.

12. How much time difference is there between the Pacific Time Zone and Alaska Time?
    a. 1 hour
    b. 2 hours
    c. 3 hours
    d. 4 hours

13. What happens to the time when you go from Central Time to Greenland Time?
    a. It is two hours later.
    b. It is three hours earlier.
    c. It is three hours later.
    d. It is the same time.

14. Locate your state on the map. What time zone is it located in?

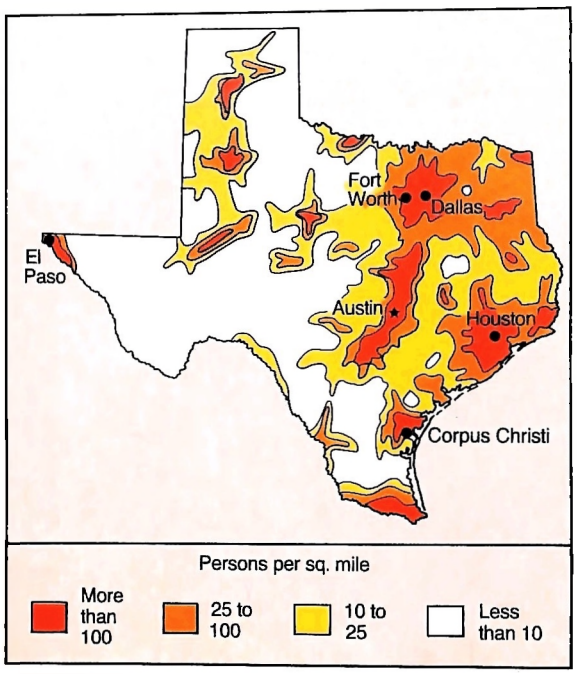
    _____

Comparing Maps

Objectives: to compare information on two maps
to draw conclusions based on map information

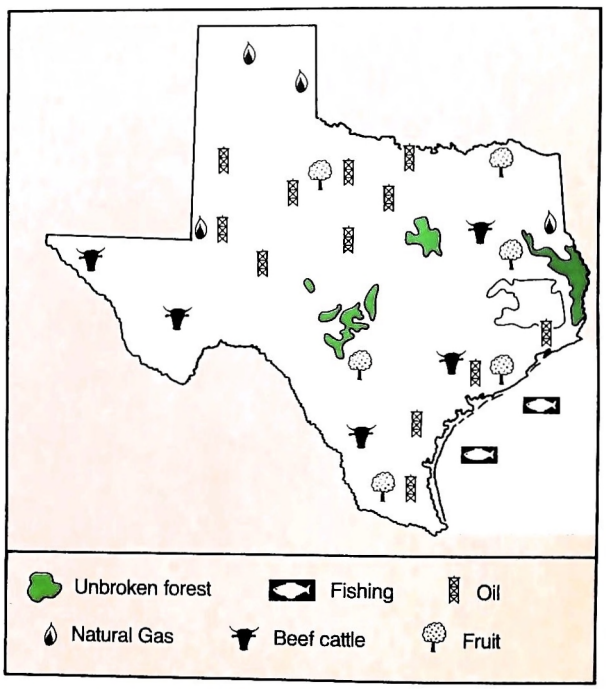
The two maps below both show the state of Texas. Each gives different information about the state. The key helps you to understand what the map is showing. Use the maps to answer the questions.

TEXAS POPULATION



Map A

SOME TEXAS RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS



Map B

Complete the following.

1. What does Map A show about Texas?
   a. where people live
   b. products and resources
   c. interstate highways
   d. yearly rainfall

2. What does Map B show about Texas?
   a. where people live
   b. products and resources
   c. interstate highways
   d. yearly rainfall

3. What does the tree symbol stand for on Map B?
   a. forests
   b. fishing
   c. natural gas
   d. fruit

4. How many people per square mile live in the most crowded parts of Texas?
   a. less than 10
   b. 10 to 25
   c. more than 100
   d. more than 1,000

5. What product is raised in the western part of Texas?
   a. beef cattle
   b. fruit
   c. oil
   d. fish

6. What resource is found in the most northern part of the state?
   a. forests
   b. oil
   c. natural gas
   d. fish

7. Fruit is grown mostly in what part of the state?
   a. north
   b. northeast
   c. west
   d. southeast

8. What can you conclude by looking at Map A?
   a. More people live in the eastern half of Texas than in the western half.
   b. More people live in the western half of Texas than in the eastern half.
   c. The same number of people live in the eastern and western parts of Texas.
   d. The whole state of Texas is very crowded.

9. What can you conclude from Map B?
   a. Oil is only found on the south coast of Texas.
   b. Very little oil is found in Texas.
   c. Oil is found in many places in Texas.
   d. Oil and natural gas are always found in the same place.

10. Compare Map A and Map B. What can you conclude?
    a. People do not live near oil wells.
    b. People live near oil wells.
    c. There are no people near oil wells along the southern coast.
    d. Beef cattle are raised only where a great number of people live.

11. Suppose you wanted to move to an uncrowded city in Texas. Where would you move?
    a. north of Dallas
    b. east of Austin
    c. south of Fort Worth
    d. east of El Paso

12. Imagine you want to build a fish canning factory in Texas. Name the city you would choose to build it in.

    _____

    Give one reason why you chose that city.

    _____

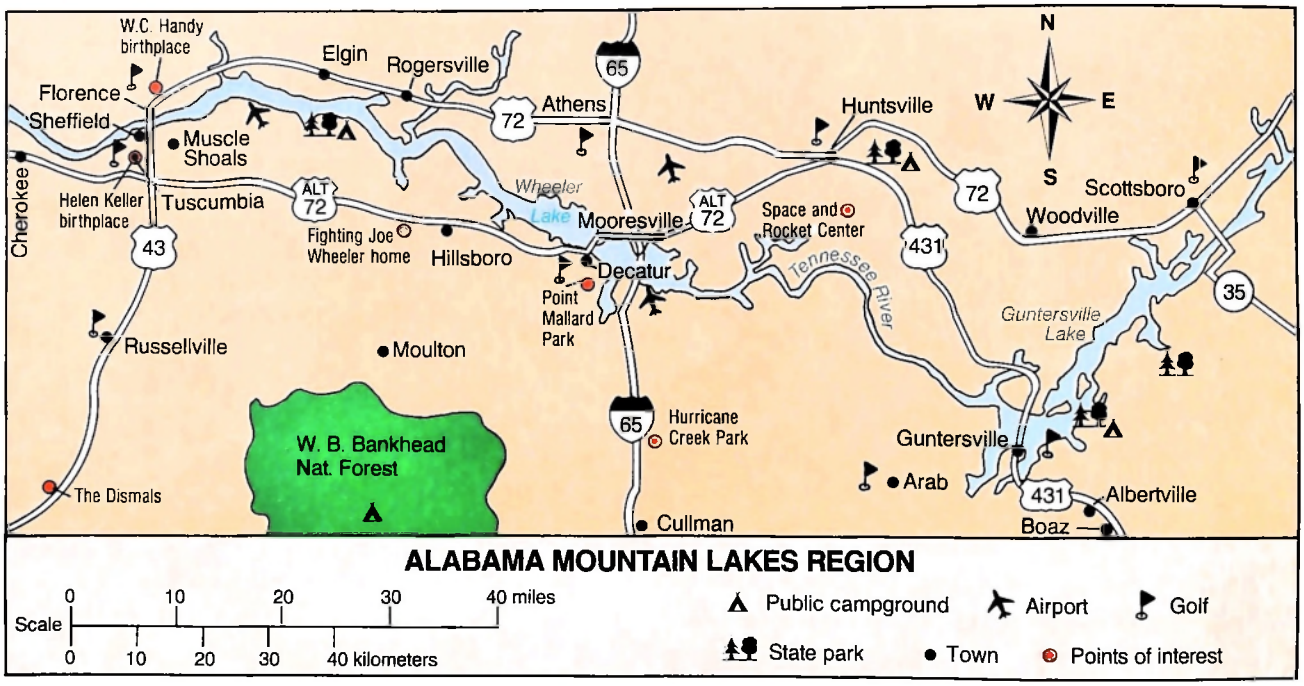
Texas oil well and fruit orchard.

Lesson 25

Tracing a Route

Objective: to find the best route on a map

When you travel to an area you have never visited before, you need a map to guide you. This map shows a part of Alabama that many tourists visit. Look carefully at the key and scale. Use the map to answer the questions.



Complete the following.

1. What region is shown on the map?
   a. Atlantic coast
   b. Alabama Mountain Lakes
   c. Mississippi River
   d. Florida Swamps

2. What joins Wheeler Lake to Guntersville Lake?
   a. Tennessee River
   b. Florence River
   c. Alabama River
   d. Mississippi River

3. How many golf courses are shown on the map?
   a. 7
   b. 8
   c. 9
   d. 3

4. What highway is the shortest route from Decatur to Hillsboro?
   a. ALT 72, west
   b. ALT 72, east
   c. ALT 72, north
   d. ALT 72, south

5. About how far is it from Huntsville to Athens?
   a. 12 miles
   b. 15 miles
   c. 20 miles
   d. 30 miles

6. What would be the shortest route from Hurricane Creek Park to Tuscumbia?
   a. north on 65, then east on ALT 72
   b. north on 65
   c. west on ALT 72
   d. north on 65, then west on ALT 72

7. You are in Rogersville and want to visit W.C. Handy's birthplace. About how far would you travel to reach it?
   a. 15 miles
   b. 21 miles
   c. 28 miles
   d. 35 miles

8. If you traveled north from Cullman on highway 65, what point of interest would you come to first?
   a. Helen Keller's birthplace
   b. Decatur
   c. Hurricane Creek Park
   d. Space and Rocket Center

9. What would be the shortest route from Florence to Cherokee?
   a. west on ALT 72, then south on 43
   b. north on 65
   c. south on 43, then west on ALT 72
   d. south on 431

10. If you were in Sheffield and wanted to visit Hurricane Creek Park, what would be the best route to take? Give directions on the lines below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. Give directions for the shortest route from Guntersville to Mooresville on the lines below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Give directions for the shortest route from Scottsboro to Russellville on the lines below.

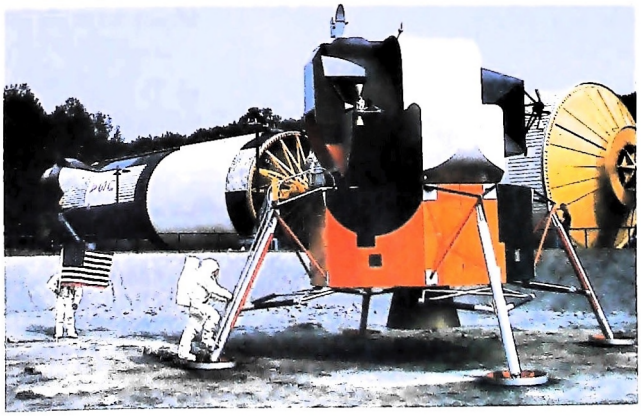
_____

_____

_____

_____

The Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama displays spacecraft and equipment used by astronauts.



Lesson 26

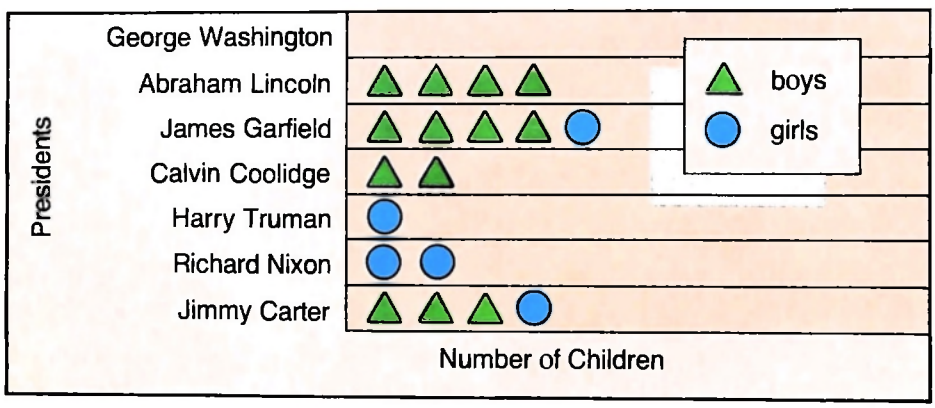
Reading Pictographs

Objective: to read and compare information on a pictograph

A **pictograph** uses pictures to stand for the objects being counted and compared. Sometimes the picture on the graph stands for more than one object.

Look at the pictograph below and study the key.

CHILDREN OF U.S. PRESIDENTS



Complete the following.

1. How many children did Abraham Lincoln have?
   a. 4 b. 0 c. 5 d. 2

2. How many sons did Jimmy Carter have?
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 0 d. 3

3. Which president shown had no children?
   a. Truman
   b. Lincoln
   c. Washington
   d. Nixon

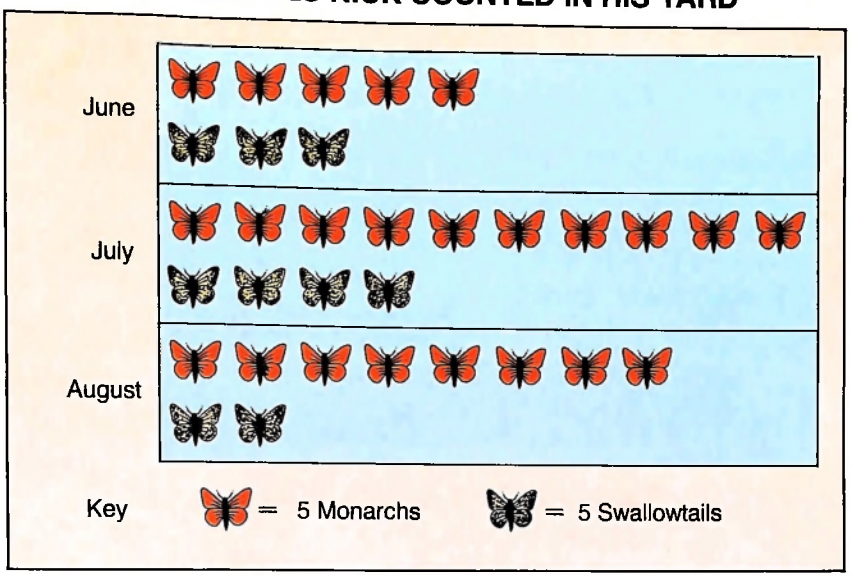
4. What presidents had the same number of children?
   a. Lincoln and Garfield
   b. Garfield and Carter
   c. Lincoln and Carter
   d. Garfield and Truman

5. How many presidents shown had two daughters?
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

6. Which president shown had the most children?
   a. Coolidge
   b. Garfield
   c. Carter
   d. Truman

Use the pictograph to answer the questions. Note that each symbol stands for more than one butterfly.

BUTTERFLIES NICK COUNTED IN HIS YARD



Circle the correct answer.

7. How many Monarch butterflies did Nick count in June?
   a. 5 b. 3 c. 25 d. 15

8. How many Monarch butterflies did Nick count in July?
   a. 10 b. 50 c. 4 d. 20

9. During what month did Nick count the most butterflies?
   a. July
   b. June
   c. August

10. How many Swallowtail butterflies did Nick count in August?
    a. 5 b. 40 c. 8 d. 10

11. In what month did Nick count the fewest Swallowtails?
    a. June b. July c. August

12. In what month did Nick count the most Swallowtails?
    a. June b. July c. August

13. What does Nick's graph show about the butterflies he counted?
    a. The number of butterflies increased all summer.
    b. The number of butterflies increased, then decreased.
    c. The number of butterflies decreased all summer.
    d. The number of butterflies stayed the same all summer.

14. Which statement below is true, according to this graph?
    a. There were always fewer Monarchs than Swallowtails.
    b. There were always an equal number of both kinds of butterflies.
    c. There was one month Nick did not count any Swallowtails.
    d. There were always more Monarchs than Swallowtails.

Lesson 27

Reading Bar Graphs

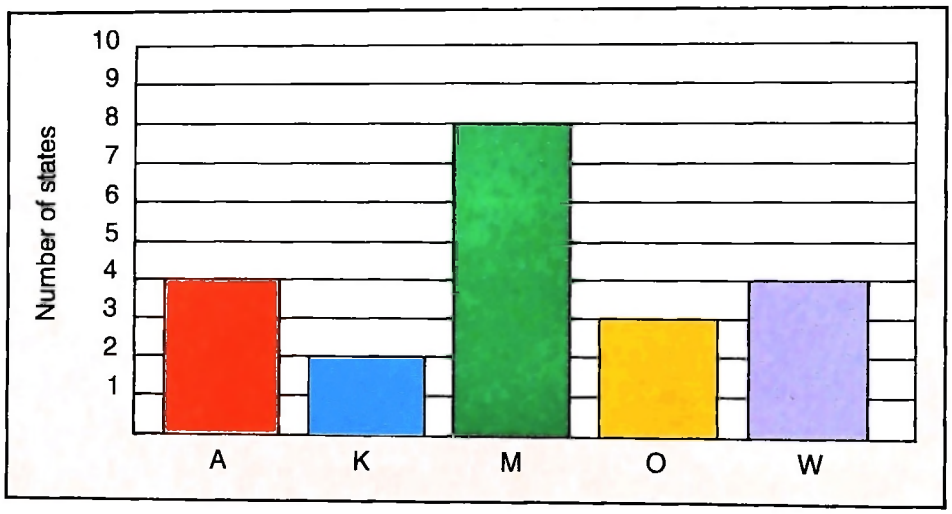
Objectives: to read and compare information on a bar graph
to read a double bar graph

A **bar graph** shows amounts with shaded-in spaces that form bars. A bar graph has important information along its **axes**. The **horizontal axis** runs across the bottom of the graph. The **vertical axis** runs up and down the side.

Sometimes you need to read the information along the vertical axis first. Other times you will read the horizontal axis first.

The graph below is a single bar graph. Use the graph to answer the questions.

LETTERS BEGINNING STATE NAMES



Circle the correct answer.

1. How many state names begin with the letter A?
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

2. How many state names begin with the letter O?
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

3. How many states begin with the letter M?
   a. 3 b. 5 c. 8 d. 10

4. How many more states begin with the letter W than with K?
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

5. How many more states begin with the letter M than O?
   a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2

6. How many states in all are shown on this bar graph?
   a. 23 b. 21 c. 19 d. 4

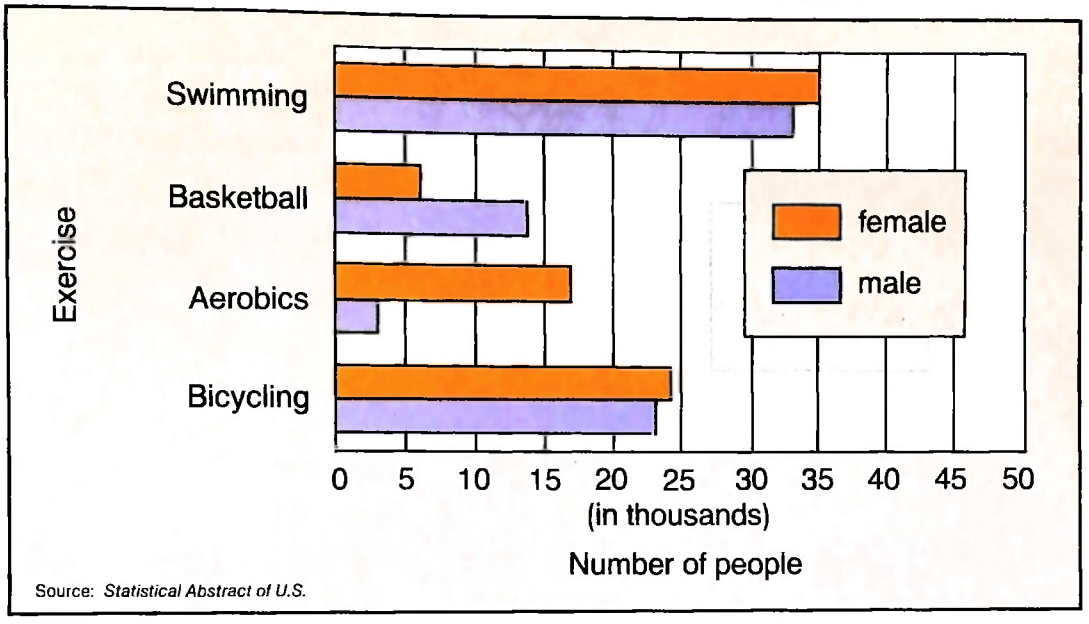
7. What letters begin the names of the same number of states?
   a. A and O
   b. A and M
   c. K and O
   d. A and W

8. List all the U.S. states that begin with the letter M on the lines below. Use a U.S. map to help you.

Bar graphs show more information by adding a second bar. This graph is called a **double bar graph.**

Look carefully at the double bar graph below. Note that the numbers along the horizontal axis tell how many **thousands** of people are doing each exercise.

AMERICANS WHO EXERCISED IN 1986



Complete the following.

9. What do the purple bars on this graph stand for?

   a. number of males
   b. number of females
   c. number of basketballs
   d. number of bicycles

10. According to the graph, how many thousand females exercised by swimming?

    a. 30 b. 32 c. 35 d. 40

11. How many thousand males exercised by playing basketball?

    a. 6 b. 10 c. 15 d. 14

12. Which exercise was done by the most males?

    a. aerobics
    b. swimming
    c. basketball
    d. bicycling

13. Which exercise was done by the most females?

    a. aerobics
    b. swimming
    c. basketball
    d. bicycling

14. Which exercise had the biggest difference between the number of males and number of females that took part in it?

    a. aerobics
    b. swimming
    c. basketball
    d. bicycling

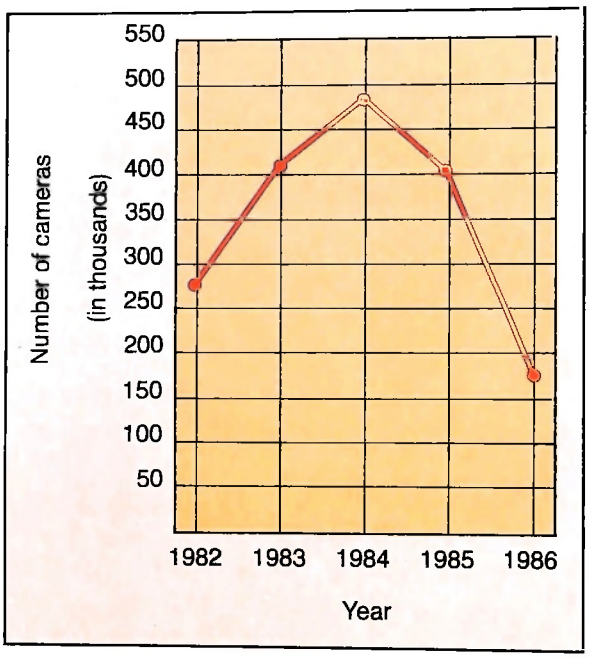
Reading Line Graphs

Objective: to read single and double line graphs

Line graphs show information with lines in the same way bar graphs use bars of color. Line graphs often show how something has changed over a period of time.

Look carefully at the axes on the line graph below. Notice that the numbers tell you how many thousands of cameras were produced each year.

VIDEO CAMERAS MADE IN THE U.S.



Circle the correct answer.

1. How many years of camera production are shown on this graph?
   a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

2. How many thousand cameras were made in 1985?
   a. 40 b. 400 c. 450 d. 500

3. During which year were the greatest number of cameras made?
   a. 1982 b. 1984 c. 1985 d. 1986

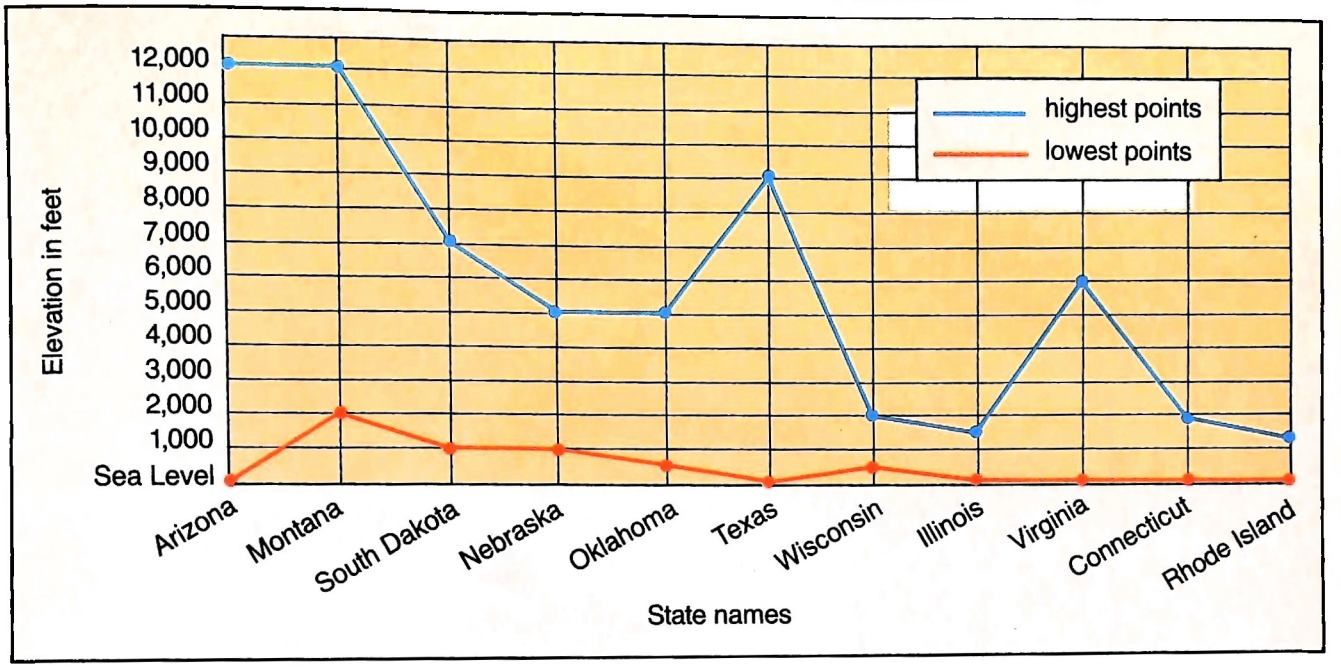
4. How many thousand cameras were made in 1982?
   a. 290 b. 300 c. 350 d. 450

5. During which year were the fewest number of cameras made?
   a. 1984 b. 1982 c. 1986 d. 1985

6. During what two years were about the same number of cameras made?
   a. 1982 and 1983
   b. 1983 and 1986
   c. 1984 and 1986
   d. 1983 and 1985

A **double line graph** has two lines to show information. Look carefully at the information along the axes to help you answer the questions about the graph below.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN SOME U.S. STATES



Complete the following.

7. Which part of the graph helps you find the lowest points for each state?

   a. the title b. orange line c. blue line

8. Which two states have the highest points shown on the graph?

   a. Arizona and Illinois
   b. Arizona and Texas
   c. Arizona and Montana
   d. Montana and Texas

9. What is the lowest elevation of any state shown?

   a. 2,000 feet
   b. 1,000 feet
   c. 3,000 feet
   d. sea level

10. How many feet high is the highest point in Texas?

    a. 9,000 b. 12,000 c. 6,000 d. 5,000

11. How many feet high is the highest point in Connecticut?

    a. 1,000
    b. 2,000
    c. 6,000
    d. sea level

12. What is the lowest point in South Dakota?

    a. 1,000 feet
    b. 7,000 feet
    c. sea level
    d. 3,000 feet

13. What can you conclude about the states shown on this graph?

    a. The highest point of all the states is above 9,000 feet.
    b. The lowest point of all states is below 3,000 feet.
    c. The lowest point of all states is below 1,000 feet.
    d. The highest point of all states is above 12,000 feet.

14. Write the names of four states whose highest points are between 5,000 and 9,000 feet.

    _____ _____

    _____ _____

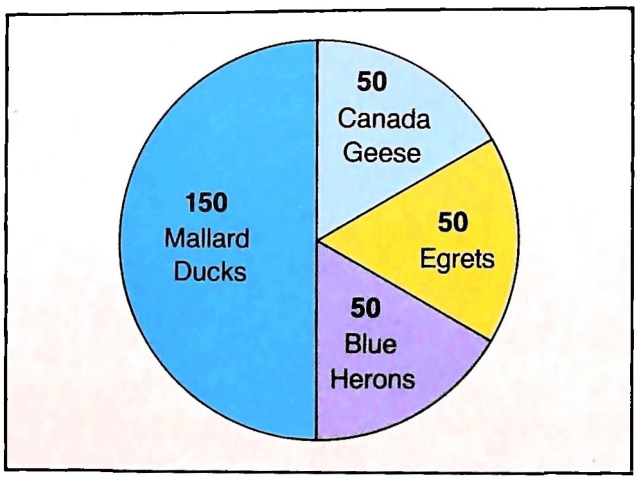
Reading Circle Graphs

Objective: to read and compare information on a circle graph

A **circle graph** shows a whole thing divided into parts. A circle graph is also called a **pie graph** because it looks like a pie that has been cut into slices.

Look at the circle graph below. Both the numbers and the size of each part help you read and understand the graph.

BIRD POPULATION OF WAYFORD POND



Complete the following.

1. What does this graph show?
   a. The number of people living near a pond.
   b. The different kinds of fish in a pond.
   c. The number of birds living on a pond.
   d. The different ponds where Canada geese live.

2. How many blue herons are shown living on Wayford Pond?
   a. 200 b. 50 c. 100 d. 150

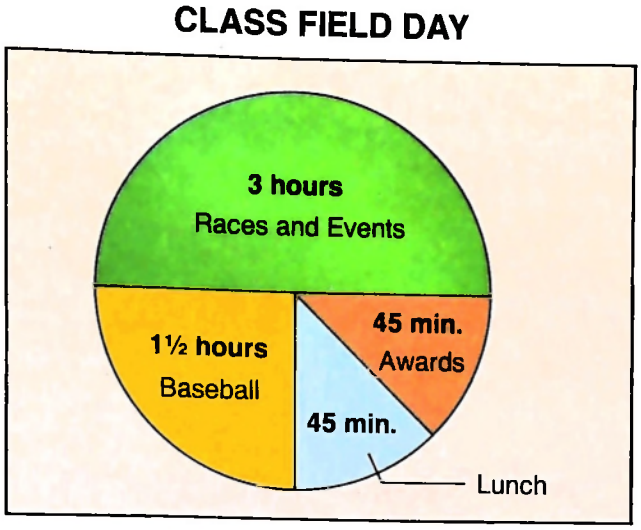
3. How many mallard ducks does the graph show?
   a. 200 b. 50 c. 100 d. 150

4. What two kinds of birds have equal populations?
   a. mallards and Canada geese
   b. egrets and blue herons
   c. blue herons and mallard ducks
   d. egrets and mallard ducks

5. What is the total bird population of the pond?
   a. 300 birds
   b. 500 birds
   c. 200 birds
   d. 400 birds

6. What is another name for a circle graph?
   _____

The circle graph below was made by the students in Mr. Rodriguez' fourth-grade class. Use it to answer the questions.



Circle the correct answer.

7. What does this graph show?
   a. The time for each activity during field day.
   b. The time for each student to read a report about field day.
   c. The time it took Mr. Rodriguez to plan the field day.

8. How long did students play baseball?
   a. 45 minutes
   b. 1½ hours
   c. 2 hours
   d. 3 hours

9. How long was the lunch period?
   a. 2 hours
   b. 1½ hours
   c. 45 minutes
   d. 3 hours

10. Which activity took half the field day?
    a. baseball
    b. awards
    c. lunch
    d. races and events

11. Which two activities took the same amount of time?
    a. baseball and lunch
    b. baseball and awards
    c. awards and lunch
    d. races and events and baseball

12. What took students less time than they spent playing baseball?
    a. awards
    b. awards and lunch together
    c. races and events
    d. awards and races and events together

13. How long was the whole field day?
    a. 3 hours
    b. 4 hours
    c. 6 hours
    d. 7 hours

14. Mr. Rodriguez would like to shorten the whole field day next year. He wants to take out some of the activities that took the most time this year. What should Mr. Rodriguez plan for next year?
    a. no lunch on field day
    b. no awards on field day
    c. no baseball on field day
    d. fewer races and events on field day

Lesson 30

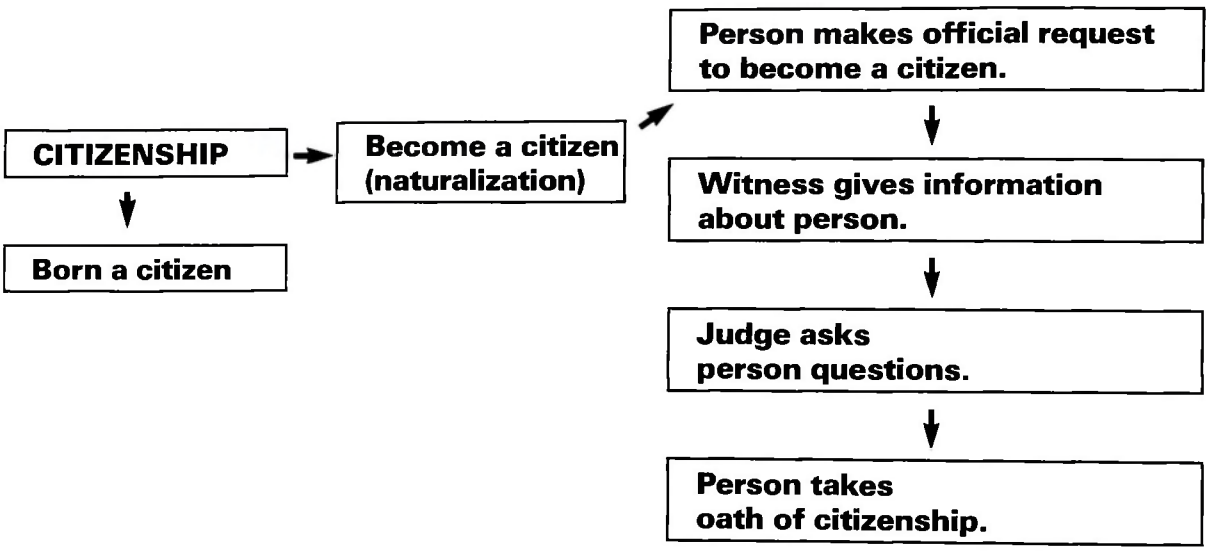
Reading a Chart

Objectives: to find data on a chart
to use a chart to see how different parts work together

A **chart** is used to show how something is organized or the order of events.

The chart below uses arrows to show how one event leads to another.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES


CITIZENSHIP
Born a citizen
Become a citizen (naturalization)
Person makes official request to become a citizen.
Witness gives information about person.
Judge asks person questions.
Person takes oath of citizenship.

Circle the correct answer.

1. What does this chart show?
   a. how to get a driver's license
   b. how to become a citizen of the United States
   c. how to become a citizen of Canada
   d. how to vote

2. How many ways of becoming a citizen are shown?
   a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1

3. If you are not born a citizen, what is the first step in becoming one?
   a. taking an oath
   b. questions from a judge
   c. making an official request
   d. report by a witness

4. What is the final step in becoming a citizen?
   a. taking an oath
   b. making an official request
   c. questions from a judge
   d. report by a witness

5. In the process of becoming a citizen, what step comes right before the judge asks questions?
   a. voting
   b. taking an oath
   c. making an official request
   d. witness gives information

A chart can also show how something works. It shows how one thing leads to or causes another thing to happen. The chart below shows the locks of a canal. A canal is a narrow waterway connecting two bodies of water that are not at the same level. The canal locks allow a boat to travel from level to level through the canal.

HOW LOCKS ON A CANAL WORK

Step 1: A small boat passes through one gate of the locks.

Step 2: The first gate closes and water from a higher level flows in to raise the boat.

Step 3: The second gate is opened. Because the water levels are equal, the boat passes through.

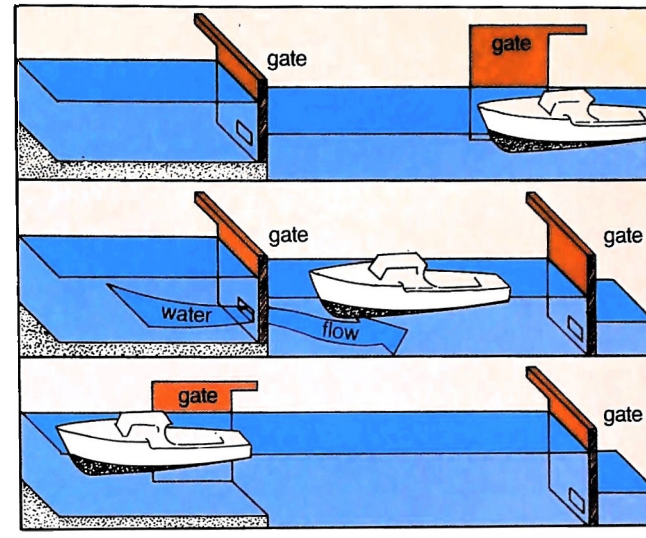
6. Which end of the canal has the lower water level?
   a. right side b. left side

7. What do the arrows on the chart show?
   a. air leaving the high water area
   b. water leaving the high water area
   c. water leaving the low water area
   d. air leaving the low water area

8. How many gates will the boat on the chart pass through?
   a. 4 b. 3 c. 2 d. 1

9. What changes the level of the boat in the canal?
   a. air
   b. an elevator
   c. men pulling it
   d. water

The boat on this chart is going from a body of water at a lower level, to water at a higher level. Read each step on the chart carefully.



10. What does the chart show about passing through the canal?
    a. Only one gate opens at a time.
    b. Many boats can pass through the locks at the same time.
    c. The boat can skip one lock completely, and go on to the next.
    d. All the gates open at once.

11. Why do you think the canal locks are very narrow?
    a. so they will fill and empty faster
    b. so only sailboats can pass through them
    c. so that they can be built quickly
    d. so workmen can step across them

Glossary

bar graph a graph that uses bar shapes to compare amounts

bay a body of water that cuts into the land

border (or **boundary**) line drawn on a map to show where one state or country ends and another begins

caption the words that describe what is in a picture or photograph

cardinal directions the four main directions on a map

cartographer a person trained to draw maps and charts

circle graph (or **pie graph**) a graph that shows a circle divided into parts, to compare amounts

coastline the edge of the land that is next to an ocean or other body of water

compass rose a symbol on a map that shows direction

continent one of the seven, large landmasses that cover the earth

degree the unit of measure used with lines of latitude and longitude

Eastern Hemisphere the half of the earth that is east of the Prime Meridian

elevation the height of land above sea level

equator an imaginary line drawn around the earth, at 0° latitude

grid a pattern of criss-cross lines on a map

hemisphere half of the earth

intermediate directions directions that fall between the four cardinal directions

island body of land completely surrounded by water

latitude the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees

line graph a graph that uses lines to show how amounts have changed or can be compared

longitude the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian, measured in degrees

map key a list of symbols used on a map and what they mean

North Pole the point on the earth that is farthest north

peninsula a body of land surrounded on three sides by water

pictograph a graph that uses pictures to show quantities being compared

plateau an area of high, flat land

political map map showing country and state borders, and major cities

Prime Meridian an imaginary line drawn from the North to South Poles, at 0° longitude

region a special area of the earth that has common characteristics

scale shows how much distance on earth is represented by distance on a map

sea level the level of the surface of the sea; the starting point for measuring the height of land

South Pole the point farthest south on the earth

time zone an area of the world that has the same time through the whole zone

Western Hemisphere the half of the earth that is west of the Prime Meridian

Answer Key

Lesson 1

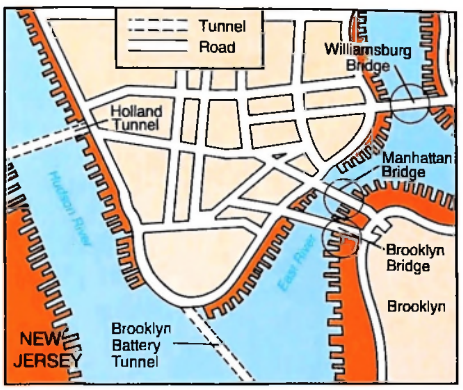
pages 2–3

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. b
12. b

Lesson 2

page 4

MANHATTAN ISLAND - SOUTH



1. 3 bridges; See map for answers.
2. Hudson River, East River
3. highway tunnels, name labels
4. buildings, boats or cars, equipment on wharves
5. photograph
6. map

Lesson 3

page 5

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. The oceans may be stretched or look larger on a map.
6. A globe and a map both show the whole world, or where land and water are.

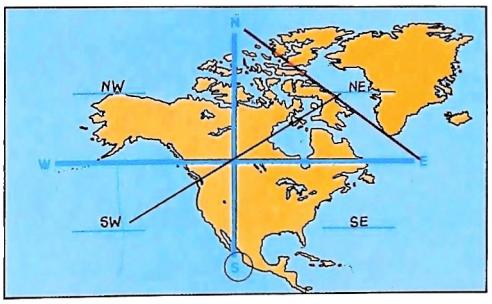
Lesson 4

pages 6–7

1. Refreshments
2. Mister Twister, Super Ferris Wheel
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. d
11. See map for answers.
12. c

Lesson 5

pages 8–9



1.–4. See map for answers.
5. NW
6. NE
7. SE
8. (Clockwise) NE, SE, SW, W
9. b
10. d
11. c

Lesson 6

pages 10–11

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. c

Lesson 7

pages 12–13

1. d
2. j
3. f
4. i
5. b
6. c
7. g
8. e
9. h
10. a
11. d
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. b
17. d
18. a

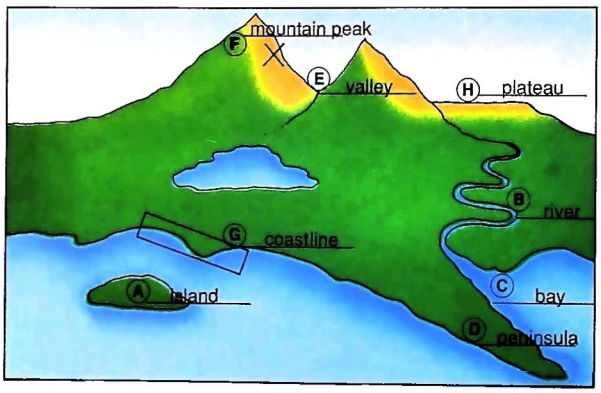
Lesson 8

pages 14–15

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. western
10. southern
11. corn belt
12. wheat

Lesson 9

pages 16–17



1. plains
2. mountains (peak)
   valley
3. island
4.–5. See diagram for answers.

Lesson 10

pages 18–19

1. green
2. red
3. 20,320 ft.
4. 1,350 ft.–6,500 ft..
5. 6,500 ft.–13,500 ft.
6. two
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. b

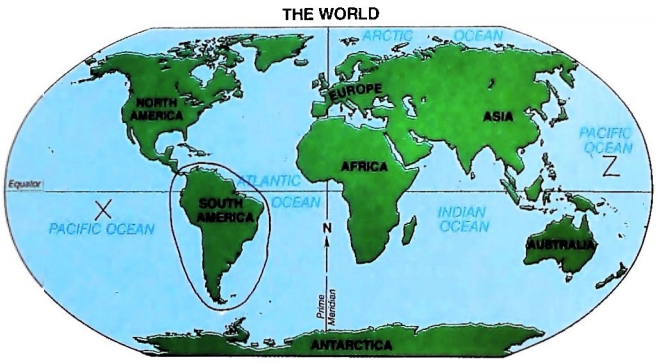
Lesson 11

pages 20–21

1. brown
2. Boston Tea Party Site
3. D-5
4. Old North Church
5. C-4
6. C-2
7. Old Granary Burying Ground, Park St. Church
8. four
9. B-5
10. C-3
11. A-6
12. A-4, C-2

Lesson 12

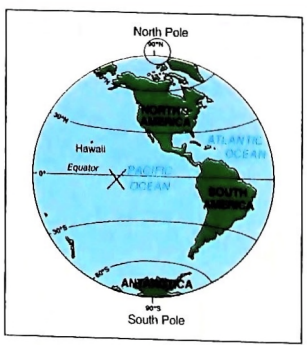
pages 22–23



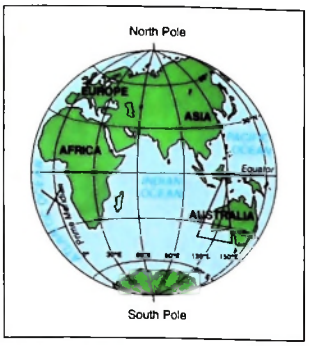
1. east
2. southeast
3. Pacific Ocean
4. Africa, Asia, Australia
5. a
6. c
7. Prime Meridian
8. Western Hemisphere
9. Eastern Hemisphere
10. Eastern Hemisphere
11. See map for answers.
12. See map for answers. Western Hemisphere

Lesson 13

pages 24–25



1.-2. See map for answers.
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. b



9.-10. See map for answers.

11. a
12. b
13. b
14. a

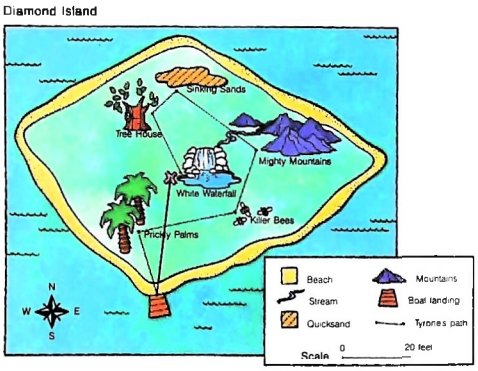
Lesson 14

pages 26–27

1. 1½ inches
2. 12 feet
3. 2½ inches
4. 20 feet
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. c

Lesson 15

pages 28–29



1. 110 feet
2. 80 feet
3. 100 feet
4. 20 feet
5. about 5¼ inches
6. 105 feet
7. 1 inch
8. 20 feet
9. 30 feet
10. Mighty Mountains
11. 40 feet
12. 20 feet
13. 130 feet
14. See map for answers. about 35 feet

15. From White Waterfall, walk NW about 20 feet to the Tree House. Turn, walk NE about 10 feet to Sinking Sands. Turn, walk SE about 30 feet to Mighty Mountains.

Lesson 16

pages 30–31

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. d

Lesson 17

pages 32–33

1. b
2. a
3. A. Take Interstate highway 70 south to Interstate highway 44.
B. Take Interstate highway 44 west to Kirkwood.
4. A. Take Interstate 179 north to Interstate 270.
B. Take Interstate 270 west to the airport.
5. A. Take Interstate highway 44 west to highway 67.
B. Take Highway 67 north to Bridgeton.
6. A. D-1 B. C-5 C. E-2

Lesson 18

pages 34–35

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. c

Lesson 19

pages 36–37

1. six
2. green
3. Pacific Region
4. Arizona (AZ), New Mexico (NM), Oklahoma (OK), Texas (TX)
5. purple
6. Southeast Region
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. d
11. b
12. c
13. a
14. d

Lesson 20

pages 38–39

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. d
14. c

Lesson 21

pages 40–41

1. Delaware R., Susquehanna R., Allegheny R.
2. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio

3. c
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b

15. See map for answers.
Gettysburg National Military Park
16. See map for answers. Susquehanna River

Lesson 22

pages 42–43

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. c

11. A. Walk south down the hall until you reach the escalator (or drinking fountain and stairs.)
B. Turn west at the escalator and walk to the center of the Dinosaur exhibit.
C. Turn south, continue walking through the Dinosaur exhibit until you reach the Minerals exhibit.

12. A. Walk south and stop by the nearest telephone.
B. Turn east at the telephone and walk to the center of the Dinosaur exhibit.
C. Turn north, continue walking through the Dinosaur exhibit until you reach the Fossil Mammals exhibit.

Lesson 23

pages 44–45

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. a
13. c
14. (Answer is your state and time zone.)

Lesson 24

pages 46–47

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. d

12. Houston or Corpus Christi; A good place for a canning factory would be near the ocean, in a city with a large number of people.

Lesson 25

pages 48–49

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. c
9. c

10. Go south on highway 43, then east on ALT 72, then south on 65.
11. Go north on highway 431 to Huntsville, then west on ALT 72.
12. Go west on highway 72 to Huntsville, then west on ALT 72 to highway 43, then south on highway 43.

Lesson 26

pages 50–51

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. d

Lesson 27

pages 52–53

1. d
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont.
9. a
10. c
11. d
12. b
13. b
14. a

Lesson 28

pages 54–55

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. a
11. b
12. a
13. b
14. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, South Dakota

Lesson 29

pages 56–57

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. pie graph
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. d
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. d

Lesson 30

pages 58–59

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. a
11. a

ATLAS

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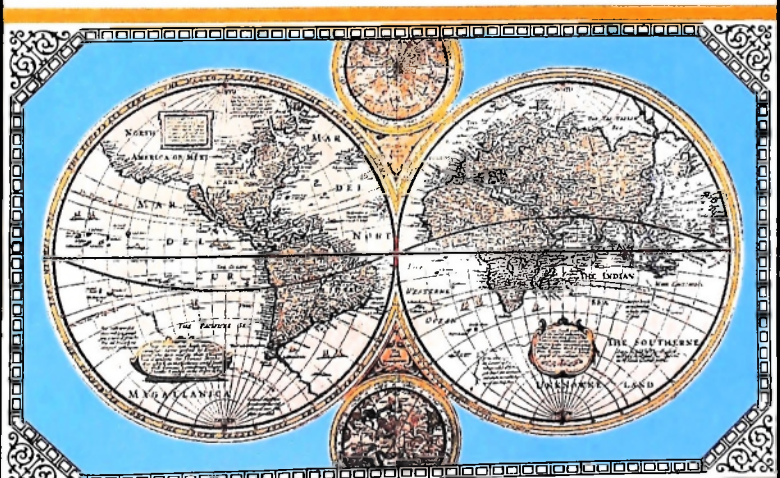
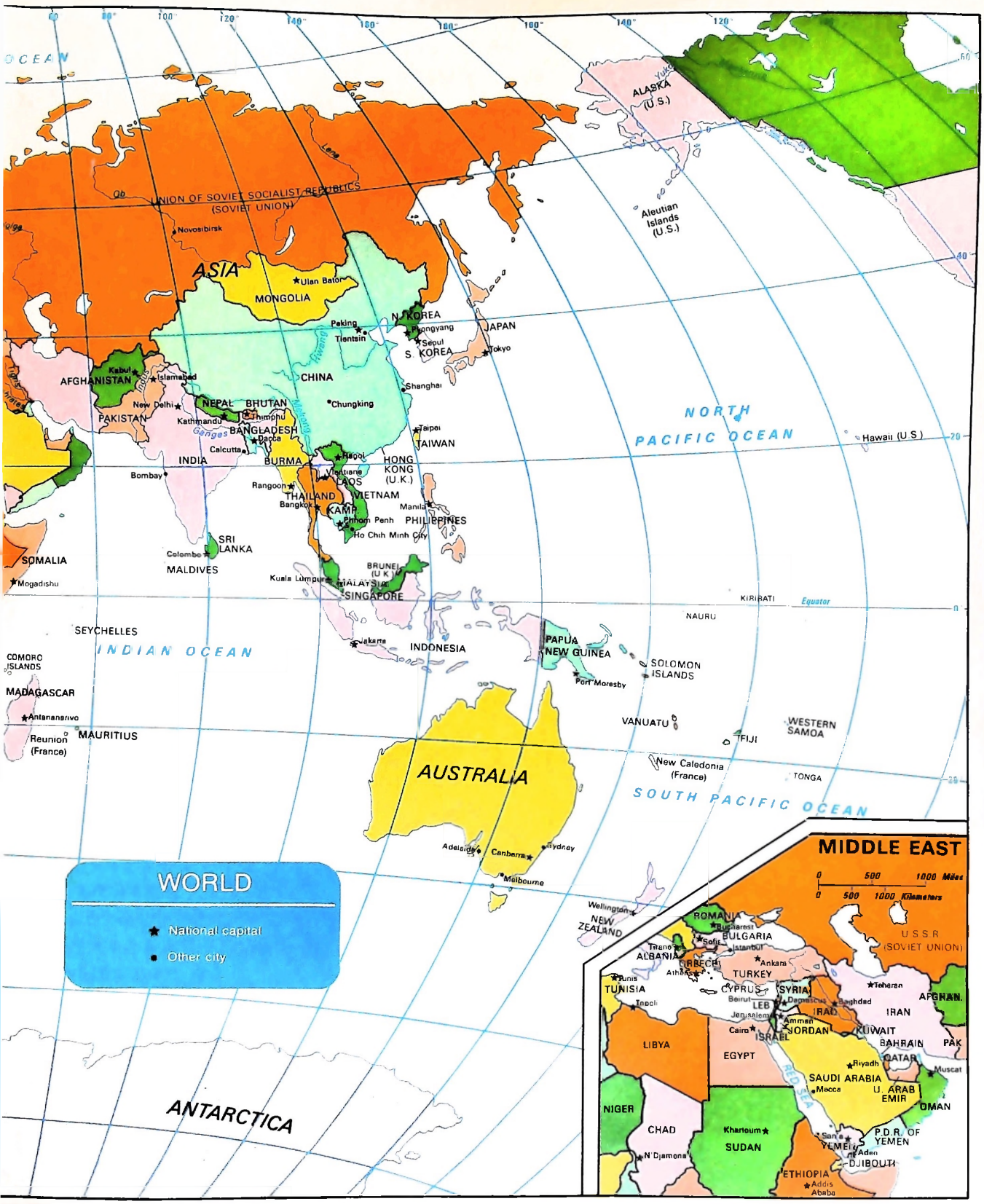


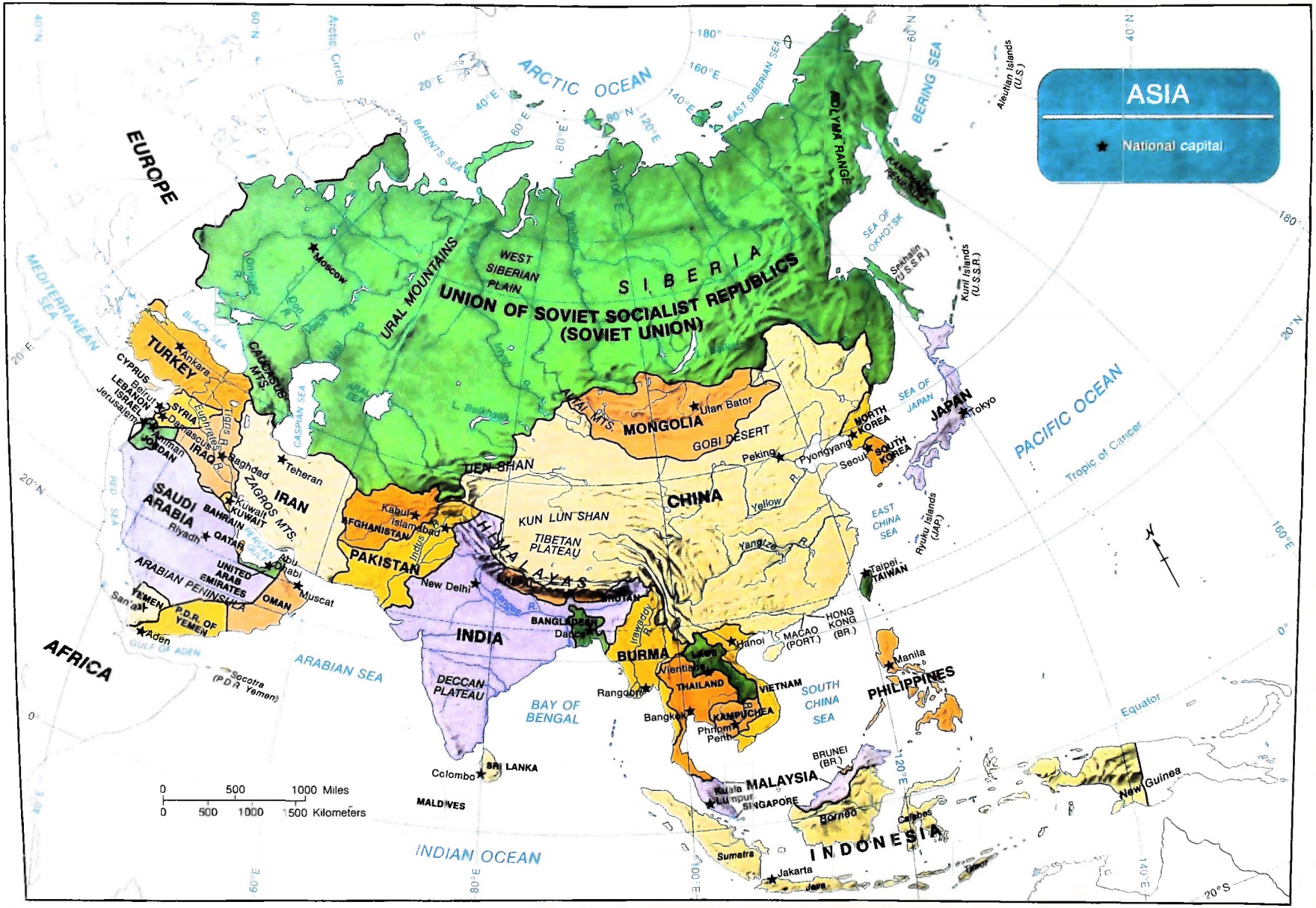
NORTH AMERICA
CANADA
ALASKA (U.S.)
GREENLAND (Denmark)
Svalbard Is. (Norway)
ICELAND
Reykjavik
EUROPE (see inset map)
FINLAND
Helsinki
UNITED STATES
Washington, D.C.
New York
Chicago
San Francisco
Montreal
Ottawa
Azores (Port.)
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
BERMUDA (U.K.)
MEXICO
Mexico City
THE BAHAMAS
CUBA
Havana
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Puerto Rico (U.S.)
GUATEMALA
BELIZE
JAMAICA
HAITI
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
SURINAM
FR. GUIANA (France)
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
Galapagos Is (Ecuador)
PERU
Lima
BOLIVIA
La Paz
BRAZIL
Brasilia
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
CHILE
Santiago
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA
SOUTH AMERICA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Falkland Is. (U.K.)
S. Georgia (Falkland Is.)
MOROCCO
Rabat
Algiers
Tunis
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
Canary Is (Spain)
W. SAHARA
MAURITANIA
SENEGAL
Nouakchott
Dakar
CAPE VERDE
MALI
Bamako
Niger
NIGER
Niamey
CHAD
N'Djamena
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
Conakry
GUINEA
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Abidjan
IVORY COAST
Accra
TOGO
BENIN
Lagos
NIGERIA
C. AFR. REP.
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Libreville
EQ. GUINEA
GABON
Brazzaville
CONGO
Kinshasa
CABINDA (Angola)
Luanda
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
Porto Novo
Bangui
GHANA
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
Nairobi
ANGOLA
MALAWI
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
ZIMBABWE
Harare
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
WALVIS BAY (S. Africa)
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
MOZAMBIQUE
Maputo
Pretoria
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
Maseru
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
MIDDLE EAST (see inset map)
Kiev
Moscow
Leningrad
ANTARCTICA
EUROPE
NORWAY
Oslo
Stockholm
SWEDEN
IRELAND
Dublin
UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Amsterdam
NETH.
Berlin
POLAND
Warsaw
U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION)
BELGIUM
Brussels
E. GERMANY
Bonn
W. GER.
LUX.
Paris
Prague
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
LIECH.
Vienna
Budapest
HUNGARY
AUS.
SWITZ.
ROMANIA
ANDORRA
ITALY
Belgrade
Bucharest
PORT.
SPAIN
Madrid
Lisbon
MONACO
SAN MARINO
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Rome
Sofia
ALBANIA
Tirane
GREECE
Athens
TURKEY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MALTA
0 250 Miles
0 250 Kilometers
0 500 1000 1500 2000 Miles
0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers


ASIA
AUSTRALIA
ANTARCTICA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (SOVIET UNION)
ALASKA (U.S.)
Aleutian Islands (U.S.)
MONGOLIA
Ulan Bator
Novosibirsk
Peking
Tientsin
N. KOREA
Pyongyang
S. KOREA
Seoul
JAPAN
Tokyo
CHINA
Shanghai
Chungking
Taipei
TAIWAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Hawaii (U.S.)
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Islamabad
PAKISTAN
New Delhi
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Kathmandu
BANGLADESH
Dacca
Calcutta
INDIA
Bombay
BURMA
Rangoon
Mandalay
THAILAND
Bangkok
LAOS
Vientiane
VIETNAM
KAMP.
Phnom Penh
Ho Chih Minh City
HONG KONG (U.K.)
Manila
PHILIPPINES
SRI LANKA
Colombo
MALDIVES
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
BRUNEI (U.K.)
Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
Jakarta
INDONESIA
KIRIBATI
Equator
NAURU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
SOLOMON ISLANDS
VANUATU
FIJI
WESTERN SAMOA
New Caledonia (France)
TONGA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SEYCHELLES
INDIAN OCEAN
COMORO ISLANDS
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
Reunion (France)
MAURITIUS
Adelaide
Canberra
Sydney
Melbourne
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
WORLD
National capital
Other city
MIDDLE EAST
0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 Kilometers
ROMANIA
Bucharest
BULGARIA
Sofia
Istanbul
ALBANIA
Tirana
GREECE
Athens
Ankara
TURKEY
U.S.S.R (SOVIET UNION)
Tunis
TUNISIA
Tripoli
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Damascus
Beirut
LEB.
Jerusalem
Amman
Baghdad
IRAQ
Tehran
IRAN
AFGHAN.
Cairo
ISRAEL
JORDAN
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
PAK
QATAR
LIBYA
EGYPT
Riyadh
Muscat
SAUDI ARABIA
Mecca
U. ARAB EMIR
OMAN
NIGER
CHAD
Khartoum
SUDAN
Sana
YEMEN
P.D.R. OF YEMEN
Aden
DJIBOUTI
N'Djamena
ETHIOPIA
Addis Ababa

NORTH AMERICA
National capital
ASIA
ARCTIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
Bering Strait
BEAUFORT SEA
GREENLAND (DEN.)
BAFFIN BAY
Arctic Circle
Yukon R.
ALASKA
GULF OF ALASKA
Mackenzie R.
LABRADOR SEA
HUDSON BAY
CANADA
Newfoundland
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
GREAT PLAINS
Missouri R.
L. SUPERIOR
Ottawa
St. Lawrence R.
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ERIE
ONTARIO
GREAT BASIN
SIERRA NEVADA
Colorado R.
UNITED STATES
Ohio R.
APPALACHIAN MTS.
Washington, D.C.
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bermuda (BR.)
Rio Grande
Mississippi R.
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
Tropic of Cancer
GULF OF MEXICO
THE BAHAMAS
Nassau
MEXICO
Havana
CUBA
Mexico City
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PUERTO RICO (U.S.)
Port-au-Prince
Santo Domingo
JAMAICA
Kingston
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BR. & U.S.)
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1000 Kilometers
BELIZE
Belmopan
CARIBBEAN SEA
GUATEMALA
Guatemala
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
Managua
Panama Canal
San José
COSTA RICA
Panamá
PANAMA
SOUTH AMERICA
Equator

SOUTH AMERICA
National capital
NORTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Caracas
VENEZUELA
Orinoco R.
Georgetown
GUYANA
Paramaribo
SURINAM
Cayenne
FRENCH GUIANA
Bogotá
COLOMBIA
GUIANA HIGHLANDS
Galápagos Islands (EC.)
Quito
ECUADOR
Negro R.
Amazon R.
Equator
AMAZON BASIN
Madeira R.
PERU
ANDES
Lima
BRAZIL
São Francisco R.
Titicaca
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Sucre
Brasília
BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS
Paraguay R.
CHILE
Tropic of Capricorn
GRAN CHACO
PARAGUAY
Asunción
ARGENTINA
Santiago
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Montevideo
PAMPAS
PATAGONIA
0 200 400 600 Miles
0 200 400 600 800 Kilometers
Strait of Magellan
Falkland Islands (BR.)
Tierra Del Fuego
Cape Horn
South Georgia Island (BR.)

EUROPE
National capital
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Arctic Circle
NORWEGIAN SEA
Faroe Islands (DEN.)
Shetland Islands (BR.)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
Oslo
SWEDEN
Stockholm
FINLAND
Helsinki
SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
BARENTS SEA
BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
SCOTLAND
N. IRELAND
Dublin
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
WALES
ENGLAND
London
DENMARK
Copenhagen
NETHERLANDS
The Hague
Amsterdam
Brussels
BELGIUM
Bonn
LUXEMBOURG
WEST GERMANY
EAST GERMANY
East Berlin
POLAND
Warsaw
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (SOVIET UNION)
Elbe R.
Dnieper R.
Vistula R.
Prague
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CARPATHIAN MTS.
Dniester R.
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Paris
Seine R.
Loire R.
FRANCE
BAY OF BISCAY
SWITZERLAND
Bern
LIECHTENSTEIN
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Bucharest
Danube R.
BLACK SEA
ALPS
Po R.
Rhone R.
ITALY
SAN MARINO
MONACO
ANDORRA
PYRENEES
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Madrid
Lisbon
IBERIAN PENINSULA
Corsica (FR.)
VATICAN CITY
Rome
APENNINES
ADRIATIC SEA
Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA
BALKAN PENINSULA
Sofia
BULGARIA
Bosporus
ALBANIA
Tirana
GREECE
AEGEAN SEA
Athens
Crete
Sardinia (IT.)
Balearic Islands (SP.)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Strait of Gibraltar
Gibraltar (BR.)
Sicily
MALTA
AFRICA
0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 600 Kilometers

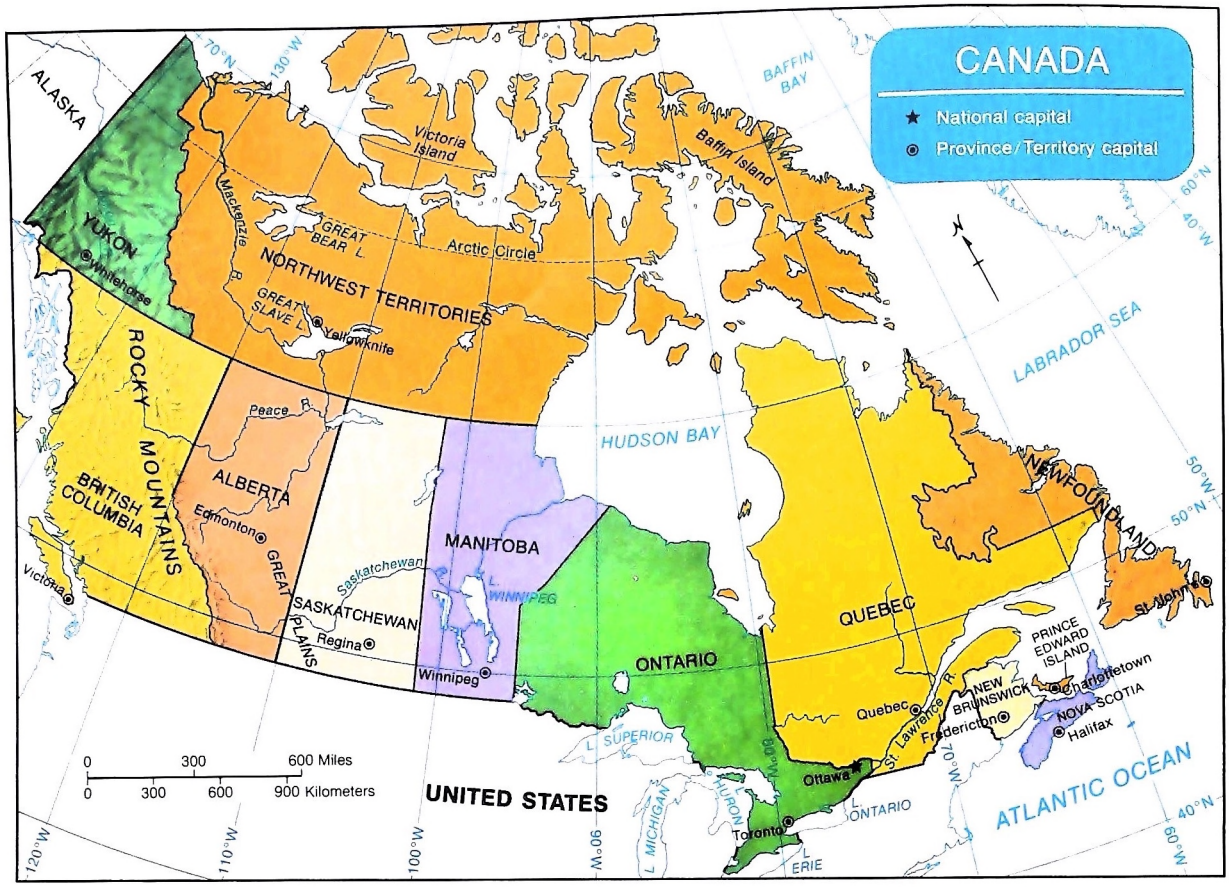

ASIA
National capital
EUROPE
AFRICA
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH CHINA SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
SEA OF JAPAN
SEA OF OKHOTSK
BERING SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
PERSIAN GULF
BARENTS SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (SOVIET UNION)
SIBERIA
WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN
URAL MOUNTAINS
VERKHOYANSK RANGE
KAMCHATKA PENINSULA
Aleutian Islands (U.S.)
Kuril Islands (U.S.S.R.)
Sakhalin (U.S.S.R.)
Moscow
Ankara
TURKEY
CYPRUS
Beirut
LEBANON
ISRAEL
Jerusalem
SYRIA
Damascus
Amman
JORDAN
IRAQ
Baghdad
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
CAUCASUS MTS.
ZAGROS MTS.
Teheran
IRAN
Kuwait
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
Abu Dhabi
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
Muscat
ARABIAN PENINSULA
YEMEN
San'a'
P.D.R. OF YEMEN
Aden
Socotra (P.D.R. Yemen)
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
Islamabad
Indus R.
PAKISTAN
New Delhi
TIEN SHAN
KUN LUN SHAN
TIBETAN PLATEAU
HIMALAYAS
Ganges R.
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
Dacca
INDIA
DECCAN PLATEAU
Colombo
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
Irrawaddy R.
BURMA
Rangoon
Ulan Bator
MONGOLIA
GOBI DESERT
ALTAI MTS.
Peking
CHINA
Yellow R.
Yangtze R.
Pyongyang
NORTH KOREA
Seoul
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
Tokyo
Ryukyu Islands (JAP.)
Taipei
TAIWAN
HONG KONG (BR.)
MACAO (PORT.)
Hanoi
Vientiane
LAOS
THAILAND
Bangkok
VIETNAM
KAMPUCHEA
Phnom Penh
Manila
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI (BR.)
Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
Borneo
Celebes
Sumatra
Jakarta
Java
INDONESIA
New Guinea
0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 1500 Kilometers

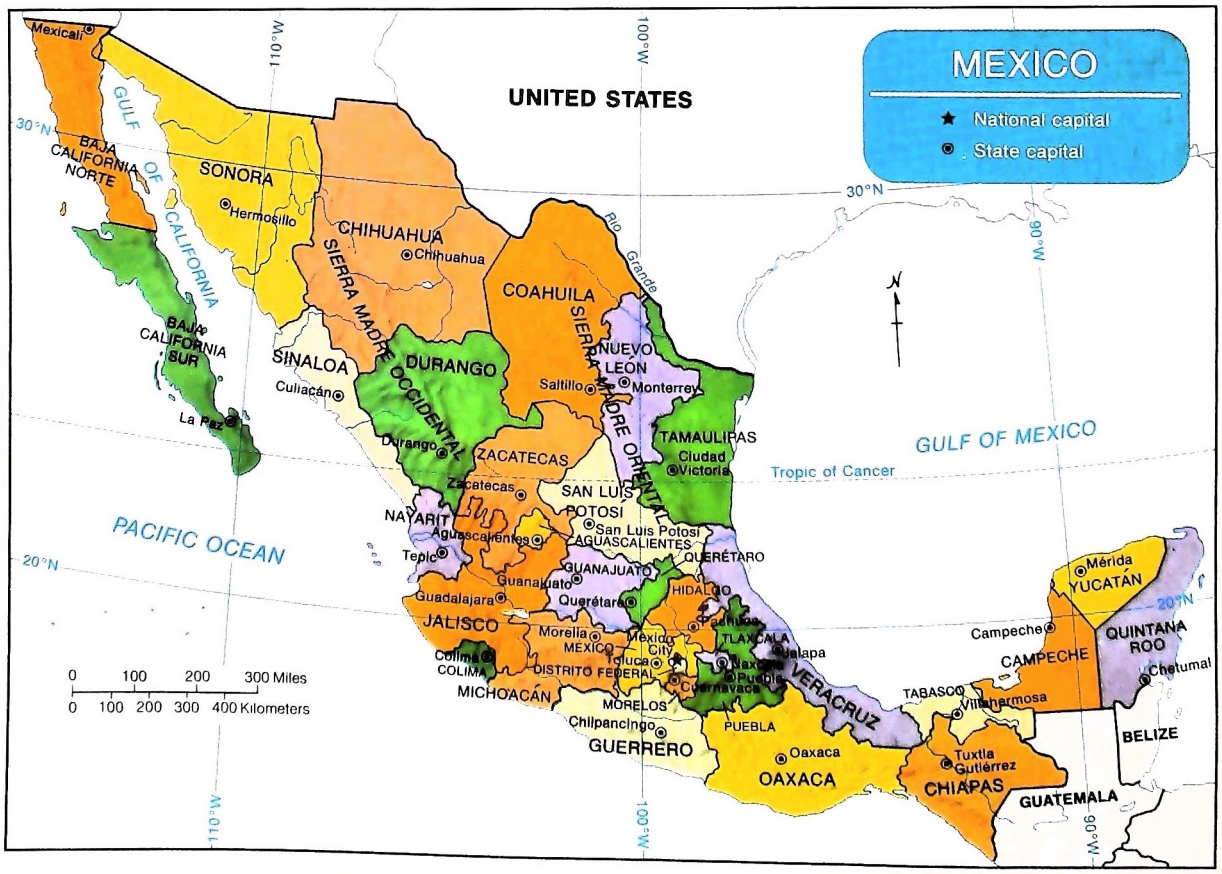
EUROPE
ASIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Suez Canal
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
GULF OF GUINEA
Strait of Gibraltar
Azores Islands (PORT.)
Madeira Islands (PORT.)
Canary Islands (SP.)
Ascension (BR.)
St. Helena (BR.)
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
ATLAS MOUNTAINS
TIBESTI MTS.
Nile R.
Niger R.
Congo R.
Zaire
Orange R.
L. Nasser
L. Chad
L. Victoria
L. Turkana
L. Tanganyika
L. Nyasa
L. Kariba
KALAHARI DESERT
WESTERN SAHARA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
BENIN
TOGO
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
IVORY COAST
GHANA
LIBERIA
SIERRA LEONE
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
MADAGASCAR
CABINDA (ANG.)
WALVIS BAY (S. AFR.)
Algiers
Tunis
Rabat
Tripoli
Cairo
Nouakchott
Dakar
Banjul
Bissau
Conakry
Freetown
Monrovia
Bamako
Niamey
Ouagadougou
N'Djamena
Khartoum
Addis Ababa
Djibouti
Abidjan
Accra
Lomé
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Malabo
Yaounde
Bangui
Libreville
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Kampala
Kigali
Bujumbura
Nairobi
Mogadishu
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
Lusaka
Harare
Windhoek
Gaborone
Pretoria
Maputo
Mbabane
Maseru
Cape Town
Antananarivo
Lilongwe
AFRICA
National capital
0 400 800 Miles
0 400 800 1200 Kilometers

AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC
National capital
State/Territory capital
Equator
New Guinea
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
Darwin
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS
CORAL SEA
GREAT BARRIER REEF
VANUATU
Vila
FIJI
Suva
New Caledonia (FR.)
NORTHERN TERRITORY
GREAT SANDY DESERT
QUEENSLAND
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
Tropic of Capricorn
AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
GREAT VICTORIA DESERT
Brisbane
PACIFIC OCEAN
Darling R.
NEW SOUTH WALES
Sydney
Perth
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
Adelaide
Murray R.
Canberra
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
VICTORIA
Melbourne
TASMAN SEA
North Island
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA
Hobart
Wellington
South Island
0 200 400 600 Miles
0 200 400 600 800 Kilometers

Seattle
Olympia
WASHINGTON
Spokane
Columbia
Portland
Salem
Eugene
OREGON
CASCADE
Missouri
Great Falls
Helena
MONTANA
ROCKY
Billings
Minot
Grand Forks
NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
GREAT
SOUTH DAKOTA
Rapid City
Pierre
Sioux Falls
Boise
Snake
IDAHO
Pocatello
WYOMING
Casper
Ogden
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
MOUNTAINS
Cheyenne
Platte
NEBRASKA
Lincoln
GREAT
NEVADA
BASIN
SIERRA NEVADA
Reno
Carson City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
San Jose
UTAH
Grand
Denver
Colorado Springs
COLORADO
PLAINS
KANSAS
Arkansas
Wichita
CALIFORNIA
Las Vegas
Santa Fe
OKLAHOMA
Albuquerque
Oklahoma City
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Salton Sea
San Diego
Colorado
ARIZONA
Gila
Phoenix
NEW MEXICO
LLANO
ESTACADO
Tucson
San Pedro
Las Cruces
Ft. Worth
El Paso
TEXAS
Austin
San Antonio
Rio Grande
MT. WAIALEALE
Honolulu
HAWAII
PRINCIPAL ISLANDS OF HAWAII
BROOKS RANGE
Yukon
Fairbanks
ALASKA
ALASKA RANGE
ALASKA
Anchorage
Juneau
ALASKA

Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
Duluth
MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Green Bay
WISCONSIN
Lake Michigan
MICHIGAN
Lake Huron
Milwaukee
Madison
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Detroit
Lake Erie
Sioux City
IOWA
Chicago
Gary
Fort Wayne
Toledo
Cleveland
Akron
OHIO
Omaha
Des Moines
Peoria
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
Columbus
Indianapolis
Springfield
Cincinnati
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston
Huntington
Kansas City
St. Louis
Jefferson City
MISSOURI
Louisville
Frankfort
Lexington
Ohio
KENTUCKY
Richmond
VIRGINIA
Norfolk
Springfield
Knoxville
Nashville
Tennessee
TENNESSEE
Winston-Salem
Greensboro
Raleigh
NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte
Tulsa
Fort Smith
Memphis
Little Rock
ARKANSAS
Columbia
SOUTH CAROLINA
Atlanta
Birmingham
Macon
Charleston
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
Columbus
GEORGIA
Savannah
Shreveport
Jackson
Montgomery
LOUISIANA
Jacksonville
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Baton Rouge
Lake Pontchartrain
FLORIDA
Houston
Orleans
Tampa
Lake Okeechobee
Miami
St. Lawrence
Lake Ontario
Rochester
Buffalo
NEW YORK
Albany
Hudson
Burlington
Montpelier
VT.
N.H.
Portland
MAINE
Concord
Manchester
MASS.
Boston
Providence
R.I.
CONN.
Hartford
Newark
New York
Jersey City
NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
PENNSYLVANIA
Wilmington
Baltimore
MD.
Dover
DEL.
Washington
Annapolis
APPALACHIAN MTS.
UNITED STATES
National capital
State capital
Other city
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers


CANADA
National capital
Province/Territory capital
ALASKA
YUKON
Whitehorse
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Yellowknife
Victoria Island
Baffin Island
BAFFIN BAY
Arctic Circle
GREAT BEAR L.
GREAT SLAVE L.
Mackenzie R.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Victoria
ALBERTA
Edmonton
Peace R.
GREAT PLAINS
SASKATCHEWAN
Regina
Saskatchewan
MANITOBA
Winnipeg
L. WINNIPEG
HUDSON BAY
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
LABRADOR SEA
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. John's
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Charlottetown
NEW BRUNSWICK
Fredericton
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Ottawa
Toronto
L. SUPERIOR
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ONTARIO
L. ERIE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
0 300 600 Miles
0 300 600 900 Kilometers
UNITED STATES
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W
70°N
60°N
50°N
40°N


MEXICO
National capital
State capital
UNITED STATES
Mexicali
BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
SONORA
Hermosillo
CHIHUAHUA
Chihuahua
SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL
Rio Grande
COAHUILA
SIERRA MADRE ORIENTAL
NUEVO LEON
Monterrey
Saltillo
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR
La Paz
SINALOA
Culiacán
DURANGO
Durango
ZACATECAS
Zacatecas
TAMAULIPAS
Ciudad Victoria
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
SAN LUIS POTOSI
San Luis Potosí
AGUASCALIENTES
Aguascalientes
NAYARIT
Tepic
PACIFIC OCEAN
QUERÉTARO
GUANAJUATO
Guanajuato
HIDALGO
Pachuca
Querétaro
Guadalajara
JALISCO
Morelia
MEXICO
Mexico City
Toluca
TLAXCALA
Jalapa
Naxcaxa
Puebla
Cuernavaca
DISTRITO FEDERAL
Colima
COLIMA
MICHOACÁN
MORELOS
Chilpancingo
GUERRERO
PUEBLA
Oaxaca
OAXACA
VERACRUZ
Mérida
YUCATÁN
Campeche
CAMPECHE
QUINTANA ROO
Chetumal
TABASCO
Villahermosa
Tuxtla Gutiérrez
CHIAPAS
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
110°W
100°W
90°W
30°N
20°N

SKILLS INDEX

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

Finding Information in a Picture 2-4
Comparing a Map and a Globe 5
Using Cardinal and Intermediate Directions 6-11
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